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BRITISH, SOVIET FORCES TO QUIT TEHERAN SOON

Iran Foreign Ministry Notified According to Decision Reached at Potsdam

The Iran Foreign Ministry announced on Wednesday that it had been told by the British Embassy that British and Russian forces are to be withdrawn from the capital, Teheran, at once, according to a London dispatch received in Lisbon. This decision was reached at Potsdam.

Correspondents said that preparations for the withdrawal of the guns and the time limit for the last soldier to leave the capital will be fixed shortly between the Allies and the Iran authorities.

There are British and Russian forces as well in Iran; Russians in the north and British in the south. They moved into the country with the American forces mainly to protect its oilfields and to develop Iran as a channel for supplying Russia. And in the Anglo-Russo-Iran Treaty of 1942, it was agreed that the Allied forces would withdraw from Iran, six months from the finish of the war with Japan.

The British Foreign Office spokesman on Wednesday confirmed the Iran Foreign Ministry announcement that British and Soviet troops are to be withdrawn from Teheran, it is revealed in a London dispatch reaching Stockholm.

Agreement was reached in principle at Potsdam, but certain practical details including the date of the withdrawal have still to be fixed, the Reuters report said. It is understood that in view of the fact that the Iran Foreign Office has already been informed, it may be assumed that there will be no long delay before the British and Soviet troops are moved out of the Iran capital.

British Army Withdrawn

The British 9th army in Syria and Lebanon, commanded by Lieutenant General Sir W. G. Holmes no longer exists in view of the decision to withdraw British troops from the Levant, it was announced in Beirut on August 8, according to a Domei dispatch from Stockholm quoting a Beirut message. It will be renamed the "British Troops in Northern Lebanon," the report added.

BRITAIN SUPPORTS UNRRA

Bevin Makes Statement At Third Session Held at Westminster

Ernest Bevin, making his first public speech as Britain's new Foreign Secretary, told the third session of the Council of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) which opened at the county hall of Westminster on Tuesday that the British Labor Government stood behind the UNRRA and would do everything in its power to make it a success, it is reported from London in a Lisbon dispatch. Representatives of 44 nations were present at the meeting, the report said.

Declaring that the great need of the UNRRA was for supplies and food, Bevin emphasized that it was essential that every member of the United Nations should be ready to make its contribution and not merely act as great powers.

Reuters added that Bevin's emphasis on the fact that contributions to the relief work could not come exclusively from the great Powers may prove the keynote of the conference. It is generally expected that the UNRRA will urge higher contributions from such smaller Powers among the United Nations as can afford them.

CONTROL OF AUSTRIA SET

To Be Separated From Germany; 4 Powers to Occupy Vienna

The United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and France have set up machinery to separate Austria completely from Germany, according to an August 8 report from Lisbon.

The joint statement issued by the four Powers said that Austria and its capital city, Vienna, will be split into four zones of military occupation, pending ultimate independence under a freely elected government. Each zone is to have a military commission exercising complete authority and the four commissioners will constitute an Allied council as in Germany.

Austria Trying Criminals

The Austrian Provisional Government will open a trial for war criminals on August 13 in Vienna.

The first to be tried are four members of the Nazis SS Corps who killed 103 Hungarian Jews, a Domei dispatch from Stockholm dated August 7 reported, quoting a Vienna report.

N. Y. Times Admits Several Vital Issues Mooted But Unsolved At Potsdam Parley

A special New York Times dispatch dated August 5 pointed out that several political questions of international importance were raised, but not solved at the "Big Three" meeting in Potsdam, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon.

Firstly, the report said, Britain raised the question of withdrawal of all foreign troops from Iran. No agreement to withdraw at once as the Iranian Government had requested was reached.

Secondly, the Russian delegation is understood to have made it clear that it wished to see the revision of the Montreaux Convention which governs the passage of ships through the Straits that connect the Black Sea with the Mediterranean. No mention of this was made in the Potsdam communique. It will presumably be dealt with by the Black Sea Powers and the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Thirdly, Russia is said to have proposed that some of the Italian colonial empire be placed under the trusteeship system of the new World Security Organization in a manner that the Soviet Union and other principal Allies would have joint authority for administering these territories. All the communique said on this subject was "disposition of any former Italian territories was one to be decided in connection with the preparation of the peace treaty for Italy."

Another question discussed without full agreement, the report said, concerned the Four-Power conference to settle the tangled affairs of Syria and Lebanon. While the Soviet officials favored such a conference it is said to have been opposed by Britain and the United States.

TRUMAN BACK IN CAPITAL FROM 'BIG 3' CONFERENCE

To Speak on Potsdam Decision For Half an Hour Either Thursday Or Friday

President Harry Truman arrived in Washington on the night of August 7 after the four-week's Potsdam trip, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon quoting a Washington report.

Charles Ross, the President's secretary, announced simultaneously that the Chief Executive will speak for half an hour to the nation on the Potsdam Conference by radio starting at 7 p.m. (Pacific War Time) on Thursday or Friday.

It was also revealed that the first session of Congress is slated to be held on October 10, and owing to the presence of the work the President reportedly will not hold any press conferences until early next week.

Another report from Washington revealed that the President on the day following his arrival received Senators Carl Hatch, New Mexico Democrat, Harley M. Kilgore, West Virginia Democrat, Secretary of War Henry Stimson and Secretary of State James Byrnes.

Stimson told the press when he left the White House that he reported to the President concerning the special attack against Japan.

Undersecretary of State Joseph Grew then suddenly rushed to the White House when the President was talking with Byrnes and Grew again rushed out after two minutes time. Grew refused to make any comment.

SCORES STIMSON'S PLAN

Demand for 7,000,000 Soldiers Impossible, Says Senator

Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Democrat of Colorado, in a letter to Secretary of War Henry Stimson made public on August 5 asked for a "brutally frank" review of the army's manpower requirements and declared that Stimson's insistence this week that an army of 7,000,000 was needed was "most disheartening," according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon quoting a Washington report.

Senator Johnson declared that General Douglas MacArthur must have every man he possibly can use, but added "If we transport an average of 4,000 men per day until January, 1947, we will have transported 2,000,000 new soldiers to the Japanese front. But attrition from all sources on the average of 40,000 per month will withdraw 7,000,000 men from that front and will leave us on January 1, 1947 approximately 3,000,000 men in the Pacific."

From this calculation alone, he said, Stimson's demand for 7,000,000 men is absolutely impossible and would mean 4,000,000 idle soldiers milling around the United States.

In addition this would mean a transportation crisis, it means a serious manpower shortage in vital industries, it means mass demobilization at the moment when unemployment in the United States is at its peak, Johnson declared.

Closer British-Finn Ties

The possibilities of closer relations between Britain and Finland are being discussed in London, says a London dispatch to Lisbon. The British political representative in Helsinki, Francis Shepherd, is taking part. Full diplomatic relations cannot be restored until a peace treaty with Finland, and such a job the Council of Foreign Ministers set up at Potsdam will tackle for the United Nations.

SINO-AMERICAN RELATIONS SEEN IN CRITICAL PERIOD

Pending Military, Political Issues Discussed by August Fortune Magazine

In an article entitled "China's Race Against Time," Fortune Magazine of New York in its August issue declared that it is possible the most critical period of Sino-American relations is now beginning, says a New York report of August 8 received in Lisbon.

The magazine reviews the increase in supplies sent to Chungking by the United States from 1942 up to the present and adds:

"Many military questions remain:

(1). The speed with which the armies of Chungking can be trained and equipped;

(2) The mobility those armies can achieve;

(3) The prevention of enemy thrusts into critical areas:

"The following major political issues also remain:

(1) Whether the United States will continue her present exclusive support of the Chungking Government or will extend aid to the Chinese Communists;

(2) Whether there will be civil war in China or peaceful settlement between the two bitterly opposed groups.

"Particularly there remains the problem of inflation which began to get out of hand in November, 1944."

"The political issues are not so much a matter of time as of domestic and international pressure," Fortune says, and adds, "The policy of the United States in aiding the Chungking Government and giving no military aid to the Communists (after efforts to unify the two groups failed) was under attack from some Americans and some Chinese."

"No totalitarianism has emerged from the Kuomintang, although the party has sometimes misused its power, sometimes failed to use it, and sometimes used it too much," the magazine declares, adding "The Kuomintang's methods have often been those of a one party dictatorship, but its power has been steadily decreasing." On the other hand, the magazine pictured the Communist Party as a one party dictatorship of a similar origin, but of a different sort.

"The Communist Party," Fortune continued, "does not seek to be one of a number of political parties, but is an armed, dynamic movement working for the control of all China. From the viewpoint of the United States, it would seem that arming the Communists or forcing the Chungking Government to come to terms with them during the war is unlikely to speed the end of the war. To forsake the constitutiona government of an ally and to arm its opposition would be to plunge the entire country into political, military and economic chaos.

"Whatever policy the United States adopts in the future, there is nothing to be gained by assuming that there are only two alternatives in China: that of supporting the Chinese Communist Party or that of supporting the reactionary elements in the Kuomintang. There is another alternative: that of supporting Chinese who do not think there are only the two foregoing alternatives; these Chinese form an increasingly strong independent group thoughtfully concerned with China's place in the modern world through assimilation of the best aspects of western culture."

Fortune complains that Chiang Kai-shek is involved as head of too many organizations, and believes that the Chungking Government with Chiang acting only as President and Generalissimo, and with other authority delegated to independent men, would have great strength to meet the many pressing problems.

It recalls that the situation in Chungking-China was so critical in autumn, 1944, with the soldiers' morale deteriorating in the face of lack of arms, food, and transportation, with inflation, and with bitter disagreement between the American and Chinese military men and between Stilwell and Chiang, that Major General Patrick Hurley and Donald Nelson, as well as Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, were sent to Chungking to tackle the problem.

U.S. ECONOMIC MONOPOLY OF POSTWAR CHINA AIMED

New York Times' Article Discloses Monopolistic Designs Of American Capitalists

The United States, seeing that the economic rehabilitation efforts of the Soviet Union and Britain are daily bringing forth concrete results, is beginning to feel the urgency of directing her attention to the economic recovery of all nations. Her industrial circles particularly are giving special consideration to the policy of maintaining postwar foreign trade. With particular reference to the American designs for postwar China, a Domei Lisbon dispatch writes as follows:

Due to the difficulties confronting her in her war against Japan, the United States is unable to follow the steps of other countries in such economic rehabilitation, and on this point dissatisfaction against the Government is now being expressed by her public.

As a sign of this tendency, it may be mentioned that a movement for securing new markets is now being actively pushed by American business circles. In a recent article in the New York Times, Charles Donnally, foreign trade magnate, writes that the economic reconstruction of China lies in the increase of that country's exports, in which advantage could be taken of low production costs, and then clearly reveals his views as to how a monopoly of China's export industry could be secured by American capital. He writes that postwar China would require great production facilities and American dollar capital, in consequence of which she would have to increase her export of merchandise to the United States. He then points out that China's export commodities would consist principally of toys, silk and other low-priced goods. He hints that the task of operating production facilities brought from the United States to China, and of developing industrial production rests on American capital. In the main, Donally's plan is to limit China's own share in her postwar industry to a feudalistic household industry operated with her own capital, while her modern industry would be developed by a monopoly of American capital.

The operation of American capital to control the Chinese market is already steadily progressing. That is ot say, many powerful oil companies, planning to further expand their influence in China after the war, are already signing contracts for purchasing and shipping oil tanks and pumps to China. A certain rubber company has announced that it has decided on a concrete scheme for establishing a gigantic tire manufacturing plant in China.

This offensive activity of American manufacturing and trading firms to secure the Chinese market also aims at the destruction of Japanese capital and rights in China, it is needless ti say. This point is stressed by Donally in his article. At any rate, the American intention of holding postwar China under her imperialistic oppression relegating that country to the status of a colonial economic unit is proposed not only by Donnally, but by other American businessmen as well. By planning the economic devflopment of China along htese lines, the United States is trying to attain her aim of complete employment for her labor.

Morrison Heads Air Force

Personnel shifts were announced by the U.S. Army Air Force Headquarters in the Mediterranean Sea Area, according to a Rome dispatch from Lisbon relayed by Domei on August 6.

Deputy Commander James A. Morrison of the 15th Air Unit has been appointed commander of the U.S. Army Air Force in the Mediterranean while Brigadier General William Lee, Deputy Commander of the 7th Bomber Command of the 15th Air Unit has been made commander of the said air unit, according to the announcement. However, the new post of James M. Bevans, former Commander of the U.S. Army Air Force has not been made known.

STALIN, SOONG CONFER

Hold Talks Lasting 2 Hours Until Midnight at Kremlin

Generalissimo Josef Stalin had a talk with Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chungking Executive Yuan, in Moscow on August 7, a report from Moscow disclosed.

Others present included Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Ambassador to Chungking H. Petrov, Chungking Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh, Chungking Vice Foreign Minister Victor Hu and the Chungking Ambassador to Russia Fu Ping-chang, the dispatch said.

The report declared that the Stalin-Soong meeting at the Kremlin lasted two hours until midnight.

Soong arrived in the Soviet capital with his new Foreign Minister and was met at the airport by Mr. Molotov.

300 BOMBERS, FIGHTERS ATTACK CENTRAL JAPAN

350 Carrier Planes Raid Airfields in Tohoku Area; Fukuyama City Hit

A formation of some 300 enemy bombers and fighter planes invaded the Western Army District zone via the Bungo channel between 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. on Thursday. A part of these enemy planes operated over the Iyo Channel and Hiroshima and Yamaguchi Prefectures.

Tohoku Area Raided

A total of some 350 enemy carrier planes in three waves raided the airfields in the Tohoku districts from 6 a.m. till 8:30 a.m. on Thursday.

Airfields Are Attacked

Enemy carrier-planes numbering about 80 attacked the airfields in Miyagi, Aomori, Yamagata and Niigata Prefectures at about 6:30 a.m. on Thursday.

B-29's Attack Fukuyama

Some 60 B-29's subjected Fukuyama City district to an incendiary attack for an hour from about 9:30 p.m. on August 8.

Various Areas Raided

The main force of about 260 enemy fighter and bomber planes from Mariana and Okinawa bases attacked important points in North Kyushu, while the others raided airfields and other military facilities in Fukuoka and Nagasaki prefectures from 8:40 a.m. to about 11:30 a.m. on Wednesday, according to an announcement issued by the Western Army District Headquarters at 3 p.m. th sam day.

Japanese Anti-Air Raid Forces shot down 12 of the raiders and damaged 12 others, according to the war results known up to 3 p.m. Wednesday. Damage on our side is under investigation, but it is expected to be slight.

About 65 B-29's in three formations, penetrated the mainland from the direction of the Izu islands on Wednesday afternoon. A small part of the enemy invaded the Boso area while the main strength operated over Cape Omae, Shizuoka, Otsuki, Hachioji and the metropolis around 4 p.m. Armament factories were attacked principally but bombs were also dropped in the east section of the capital.

By AA action two enemy planes were downed and 10 damaged, as known up to 5:30 p.m.

The Central Army District was invaded by about 30 B-29's and 70 P-51's and P-47's at about 10:30 a.m. Wednesday. The B-29's scattered all over, taking individual action, but the fighter planes concentrated their attacks on airfields and traffic facilities within the above district.

About 110 enemy bombers and fighters invaded the Central and Shikoku Army Districts on Wednesday morning. Two hundred and fifty enemy planes also raided the Western Army District.

At 7 a.m. four large enemy planes operated over the Kumano Sea and Senhoku. Seventy P-51's attacked air and traffic facilities, and shipping in the Hanshin area, while five B-29's were also seen over this area.

Around 9 a.m. military establishments near Akashi were raided by two P-38's, while two others operated over Aichi. Furthermore, 30 other B-29's were active over Yamaguchi Prefecture and Hiroshima.

After operating in Yamaguchi Prefecture, 200 B-29's and about 20 medium and 30 small planes appeared over Yamaguchi Prefecture.

Enemy operations from Tuesday night to early Wednesday morning were as follows:

About 34 B-29's were seen in action principally over the coast of Shimane Prefecture, Maizuru Bay and the Kammon area.

About 13 B-29's that penetrated Kochi Prefecture at 9 p.m. Tuesday operated over Takamatsu, Kammon, south Hyogo Prefecture and Iyo Sea.

Another 21 B-29's penetrated from Kumano Sea at 9 p.m. Tuesday. About six of these appeared over Maizuru Bay; five flew over the coast of Shimane Prefecture; nine went to Yamaguchi and one was seen over Osaka Bay. All fled between 1 and 2 a.m. Wednesday.

NIPPON BOMBERS POUND AIR BASE ON OKINAWA

Otorishima Shelled; Invaders On Buka Island and at Balik Papan Hit Hard

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS BASE, August 9.—Japanese Air Units attacked enemy airfields and warships in the Okinawa region on the night of August 8. As the result of the attack conflagration occurred in Ie Island. The Japanese planes also set ablaze one place in the central airfield in the main Okinawa island, sank one warship of unidentified category and also damaged another warship of unknown category.

Airfields Attacked
By Y. YAMAZAKI
Of the Military Press Corps

FRONT AIR BASE, August 8.—Following up the attacks made on August 4 and 5, Japanese Bomber Units raided the north airfield on the main Okinawa Island on August 6, obtaining great war results.

8 Otorishima Raiders Downed

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, August 9.—An attack by about 150 Grummans and Vought Sikorskis was made early on the morning of August 6 on Otorishima. In the ensuing encounter, Japanese Garrison Units downed eight enemy aircraft and damaged several others.

A fleet bombardment was also directed on the island by a few warships. Japanese Defense Units counterattacked the enemy.

Fierce Fighting Continued
By M. MATSUBAYASHI
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHERN FRONT BASE, August 9.—Suffering heavy losses at the hands of the organized shock attacks of the Japanese, the enemy in the Balik Papan area have lost about 30 per cent of their men in the one month since their landing on July 1 while their fighting spirit is gradually ebbing.

During this one month they only succeeded in occupying one part of the city section and the two airfields at Manggar and Spingan and their attempt to advance along the Samarinda Road, have been obstructed by Japanese actions.

Along all fronts the Japanese are engaged in fierce combat through closing-in attacks. In broad daylight on August 5 the Japanese attacked two trucks-full of soldiers, fleeing from this direction. Besides killing all of the 70 men on the truck, on August 4 the Japanese easily repulsed one unit of enemy troops.

Furthermore, although enemy strafing near the Samarinda Road and Tempaton continued without ceasing, there was not the slightest change in the Japanese positions. Shock attack units, brandishing their swords, cut fiercely into the enemy rear. On July 29 and 30 huge fires were seen in the direction from Sangasanga to the Second Airfield while on August 4 and 5, 157 enemy men were killed and five trucks blasted.

Buka Invaders Hit Hard

Domei

SOUTHEAST PACIFIC BASE, August 8.—Buka Island of the Solomons group was the scene of fierce jungle fighting on August 3 with the Japanese engaged in powerful closing-in attacks.

One of the shock attack units discovered an enemy tank and seven or eight units of enemy troops on the same day. Through close-quarter attacks, the tank was blasted while 40 or 50 enemy soldiers were killed or wounded.

Again, on August 5, bitter fighting raged in the jungle. The Japanese routed two enemy units, one of which had detoured from the flank. In this engagement, over 50 enemy soldiers were left dead on the field.

Chungking Prices Higher

Prices in Chungking were 16 per cent higher in July than in June and the price index is now 1,832 times that of the prewar figure, a Chungking spokesman declared at a press conference on Wednesday, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon quoting a Chungking wire. Cost of fuel, clothes and building material is climbing most rapidly, he said.

SOVIET UNION DECLARES WAR ON JAPAN; RUSSIANS CROSS MANCHOUKUO BORDER; FIGHTING IS REPORTED TO BE IN PROGRESS

Declaration Handed to Ambassador Sato by Foreign Commissar Molotov

Domei

MOSCOW, August 8.—Peoples Commissar of Foreign Affairs of USSR Molotov received Japanese Ambassador Sato and made to him on behalf of the Soviet Government the following declaration to be communicated to the Japanese Government:

"After the defeat and surrender of Hitlerite Germany, Japan is the only great power which still stands for the continuation of the war. Demand of three powers—United States of America, Great Britain and China of July 26 of this year on the unconditional surrender of the Japanese armed forces has been declined by Japan. Thus the proposal of the Japanese Government addressed to the Soviet Union on mediation in the Far Eastern War loses every ground.

"Considering Japan's refusal to surrender, the Allies proposed to the Soviet Government that it join the war against Japanese aggression and thus draw nearer the time of termination of the war, reduce the number of victims and facilitate the earliest restoration of general peace.

"The Soviet Government, true to its duty to its allies, accepted the Allies proposal and joined the declaration of the Allied powers of July 26th of this year. The Soviet Government considers that this course of its policy is only means capable of bringing nearer peace, relieving peoples of further sacrifices and sufferings and enabling the Japanese people to avoid those dangers and destruction which Germany suffered after her refusal to surrender unconditionally.

"In view of the above Soviet Government declares that from tomorrow as from August 9 the Soviet Union will consider itself in a state of war with Japan. August 8, 1945."

Molotov also stated to Sato that simultaneously with this, Soviet Ambassador to Tokyo Malik will communicate this declaration of the Soviet Government to the Japanese Government.

Japanese Ambassador Sato promised to inform the Japanese Government of the Soviet Government's declaration.

Frontier Crossed in Eastern And Western Part Of Frontier Line

At 5 p.m. August 9, Imperial Headquarters issued the following Communique:

"1. At about 12 a.m. on August 9 part of the Soviet Army crossed the eastern and western part of the Soviet-Manchoukuo frontier and commenced an offensive.

"At about the same hour the Soviet air force with a small number of planes in some formations came attacking the northern part of Manchoukuo and Chosen.

"2. The Japanese and Manchoukuo forces on the spot have intercepted the Soviet force for self-defense and the fighting is progressing at present."

Kwantung Army Announcement

The Kwantung Army made the following announcement at 2:30 a.m. on August 9, according to an urgent Hsinking dispatch to Domei:

"Soviet troops unlawfully commenced land attacks at the front in the eastern district against our side from 12:10 a.m. on August 9 and at the same time bombed key points in Manchoukuo with a small number of planes."

U.S. AIR FORCES RAPPED FOR BLIND AIR ATTACKS

Swiss Journal Wants Yanks Stop Indiscriminate Bombing Of Japanese Cities

Indiscriminate bombing attacks which are being carried out by American air forces against the cities in Japan have brought forth extraordinary repercussions in Switzerland.

The Gazette de Lausanne took up this problem and in its editorial in the issue of August 6 the paper made the following declaration, urging that the United States be asked to stop the indiscriminate bombings aganist Japanese cities, a Domei dispatch from Zurich dated August 6 reported:

"In point of cruelty the indiscriminate bombing against Japanese cities by the American air forces can be compared with the cruel bombing on the Buchenwald internment camp in Germany. According to reports from the United States, B-29's dropped in the Japanese territory several million leaflets on the Potsdam Declaration and at the same time the planes dropped bills, giving a preliminary warning against bombing attacks on the cities in Japan. These two steps conflict with each other.

"In the former step the United States attempts to effect an estrangement between the Japanese people and their leaders, while in the latter she warned the Japanese people against the coming cruel bombing attack.

"What is important is that the cities which were warned against the coming bombing are not munition producing centers. With the close of the Buchenwald internment camp the "Days of Cruelty" has gone in Europe.

"We have no right to forget the fact that in Japanese cities where the majority of houses are built of wood a large number of women and children have been killed by the bombing. It is impossible for Switzerland, as a neutral country, to understand accurately the present bombing attack against the Japanese cities by the American air forces. Switzerland, as a country which has built the Red Cross, should have the right to consider fully this serious problem."

WAR COMMAND PROBLEM VEXES ENEMY IN PACIFIC

Nimitz Headquarters Denies Okinawa Bases Turned Over To General MacArthur

The situation surrounding the command of the American forces in the Pacific area has further been confounded by the publication by the Nimitz headquarters on Guam of a statement denying that the bases in the Okinawa Islands have been turned over to General Douglas MacArthur.

The Nimitz statement has aroused wide-spread interest, coming at a time when the world had been left wondering what would become of the command of the American land, naval and air forces in the Pacific area following the announcement by headquarters of General MacArthur on the Okinawa bases and the demand of Lieutenant General James Doolittle for the establishment of a supreme command for all American forces operating in the Pacific.

The conference of the three commanders on Guam Island, at which details were discussed of the arrangement by which, under the system of the new three-headed command of the American forces in the Pacific, Admiral Nimitz was to control the naval unit in waters round the Okinawas and the naval force and marines in the Okinawas, was held from July 21 to 23, according to a United Press dispatch from Guam.

The agreement reached at the conference gave General MacArthur power to control and administer the territories under American occupation and the command of the army forces in the Pacific area, Admiral Nimitz the command of the entire naval strength and naval bases in the Pacific area, and General Carl Spaatz the command of the army strategical air force in the Pacific.

This reported arrangement clarified to some extent the question of the command of the American forces in the Pacific, but it did nothing to simplify the situation.

Thus, the supreme command of the American forces in the Pacific continues to be in the hands of the unified general staff made up of representatives sent from Washington to the three commanders.

General MacArthur gained complete power in the Philippines, after he took over the command of the Seventh Fleet.

However the extension of the command of General MacArthur to the Okinawas has been under quite different circumstances to those which attended his coming into control in the Philippines.

The activities not only of the American naval units around the Okinawas and in the China Sea but also all the naval bases in the islands including the air bases of the American navy and marine unit and the naval force in the islands will remain under the direction of Admiral Nimitz.

These facts show that there already is the root-cause of a divided command which is feared by Lieutenant General Doolittle.

U.S. SHIPPING SITUATION BECOMING MOST CRITICAL

July, August Will Be Tight Months for Coal, Grains, Other Products for Europe

The most critical shipping situation since December when the munitions were flung aboard the ship to stem Rundstedt's offensive, now lies ahead, says the Washington correspondent of the Wall Street Journal in a report on June 22, according to a Lisbon report.

July and August will be terribly tight months for coal, the bulk of grains and other products to be transported in a great volume to Europe while shipping requirements will be heavy for military traffic to the Pacific to offset the drop of munition shipments eastward to the Atlantic.

Direct shipments from Europe to the Pacific will effectively tie up the equivalent 3,500,000-4,500,000 deadweight tons, roughly 5% of the United Maritime authority's 80,000,000 ton shipping pool for the next few months.

A typical ship taking cargo ordnance equipments from Antwerp, London and Marseilles will return nearly empty. The trip to the Pacific and back keeps the ship occupied for four months.

Increased supplies and goods from the West coast to the Pacific will use another 2,000,000 tons from the shipping pool. Here again, the long turn-around time of about three months and the shortage of Far Eastern cargo bound for the United States will prevent the high utilization of shipping space.

More Ships Lost to Cargo

Another bite into the shipping pool, will be made by a conversion of 100 victory ships into troop transports and by enlarging transport facilities on 200 Liberties. The War and Shipping Administration estimates that one half victories and one quarter and one third liberty ships will be lost to cargo. This adds up another million tons or more. No tanks and guns are being carried to the continent but military supplies of food and clothing maintenance equipment of the soldiers must occupy large amounts of shipping space.

Before V-day, the military transport to Europe reached higher than 300 boatloads a month. The present day cargo shipments to Europe are less than 50% before the V-day tonnage but they still are heavy.

In addition, the civilian supplies to Europe are slated to increase terrifically, according to the War and Shipping Administration. Goods going to Europe under the UNRRA's program or under import programs of various European countries are hovering around 200 shiploads a month during the third quarter of 1945. In the third quarter, approximately 60% to 65% shiploads carrying goods were purchased by the various national governments and the rest carried relief and rehabilitation supplies, because the European and the United States coal shortage exports from now until September 1st will reach 1,200,000 tons.

The present schedule calls for 500,000 in June, 400,000 for July and 300,000 for August. After September 1st, the shipments will slump sharply largely because the United States' need of fuel and because Harold Ickes, Fuel Coordinator, is determined to ship coal only during the warm months. By autumn, too, Europe's coal mining will be improved and the continent's transportation distribution system will be functioning more smoothly.

The bulk of the grain exports to Europe will be particularly heavy in the summer. The idea is to build up stocks there while the St. Lawrence is open for navigation. By the end of November, the grain vessels will no longer be able to travel inland to the parts via the St. Lawrence so this tonnage will be diverted to other routes. Despite the extreme demands of shipping space in the two-way flow of ocean traffic it leaves the United States in a pretty good shape regarding imports.

Coffee Left on Foreign Docks

Coffee is the only major product to be left on foreign docks. That is because the return space from the South American east coast will be tighter than from such spots as the Mediterranean and the Philippines owing to the heavy import of ore metal. The War and Shipping Administration does not believe that coffee deserves a high priority treatment. The UMA is made up of 15 nations and the War and Shipping Administration directly administers more than half of the total tonnage of 45,000,000 deadweight tons. Members included are the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Greece, Poland, Sweden, Union of South Africa, Canada, India, New Zealand and Brazil. Sweden recently joined although not in the war with Japan. Russia never belonged to the authority of its predecessor to the combined shipping board.

The London and the Washington branches of the UMA gave top shipping priority to the military demands determined by the joint Chief of Staff. The next priorities will go to the other government agencies including the Foreign Economic Administration, the War Production Board, the War Food Administration and equivalent British and Russian unions.

There are other limiting factors in the shipping situation. Antwerp is clogged with grain and some of the European countries are suffering for lack of port unloading facilities. Further the United States grain ports are finding it difficult to get efficient loading boats because of manpower shortages and the union disputes.

LEADER OF INDONESIANS EXHORTS COUNTRYMEN

Soekarno Tells 70,000,000 People to Assume Full Responsibility for Their Future

Dr. I. R. Soekarno, President of the Central Council of Java, gave out the following statement on the action of the Southern Army in consenting to the establishment of a East Indies Independence Preparatory Commission:

"The Independence Preparatory Commission is a body which is the Indonesian race's. In this sense, we must make a vow to ourselves to assume the full responsibility for our future history. The thing we must keep in mind constantly is that the Preparatory Commission has got to perform its function in the midst of a war. My fellow 70,000,000 Indonesians! Make sure of overcoming all sorts of difficulties arising as the result of the war by the concentration of all forces at their command and by all manner of sacrifices. I tell you once more that the eternal independence of the Indonesians is possible only through the complete destruction of the imperialism of the countries allied against us."

Great Day Arrives

The day greatly looked forward to by the Indonesians has come, says a Domei dispatch from Shonan.

It will be a day of glory to them who have been working steadfastly for 340 years to achieve independence from Dutch rule. The National spirit suddenly arose in the 50,000,000 members of the Indonesian race as the Netherlands was ousted from the East Indies by the Japanese Forces in May 1942.

In answer to the exertions which have been made by the Indonesians toward the success of the Japanese cause with which they are identified, the Southern Army has consented to the establishment of an East Indies Independence Preparatory Commission. The action of the Army means that a stage has been reached at which the thing which they have dreamed for long years, independence, will be made an actual reality.

One may imagine the sentiment of joy which is overwhelming the entire Indonesian race at the prospect of independence. The War of Greater East Asia, as may be seen from the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia, is for the liberation of East Asia from the shackles of America, Britain and the Netherlands which regard it as a colony.

Japan has already recognized the independence of Burma and the Philippines. Through these measures and through others including the support of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, it has worked for the realization of the object of constructing East Asia for the East Asiatic people. The Indonesians who thoroughly understand the attitude of Japan which is based on morality have from their heart cooperated with the Japanese Forces even under the conditions of military administration. In Java the Central Council was called in August 1943 and in Sumatra in January this year, which in both cases replied to inquiries made by the Japanese authorities on the spot.

As will be seen, the past years have witnessed a steady increase in the knowledge and experience of the Indonesians which are necessary for the satisfactory performance of their duties under an independent regime. In Java the inhabitants have formed associations for public service and other organizations through which, while improving their domestic structure, they are fulfiling their vow to fight at the side of Japan and share its fate by organizing a volunteer defense army.

In Borneo and Sumatra, many Indonesian young men are known to be fighting as volunteers, thereby making a demonstration of their steadily increasing sentiment of pride as members of the Indonesian race. There is no doubt that when the independence of the East Indies is a reality, it will make for the increased enthusiasm of the people of East Asia while it will lead to closer spiritual ties binding the various nations of East Asia and to a heightened resolution on the part of these nations to unite to beat and crush America and Britain.

Committee Abolished

It was announced in Alexandria on Wednesday that an agreement has been reached in principle between the British and Egyptian governments to abolish the coordinated committee which has been working on the purchases of cotton for wartime needs of the Allied governments meanwhile, more than 70,000 bales of cotton were destroyed on Wednesday in a fire, the second in a few days in Alexandria.

SERIOUS LABOR UNREST WORRIES U.S. LEADERS

Strike Wave, Movement of Workers to Other Fields Hit War Production

Unusual disturbances have recently been threatening the American labor front, while signs of uneasiness are apparent in the economic field also. With the stagnation of the fighting spirit in the country, the wave of strikes is showing a tendency to spread throughout the country. So reports a special dispatch from Stockholm to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

At the beginning of July, nearly 100,000 workers were involved in strikes. Most of them were employed at factories directly connected with war production such as the Ohio Rubber plant. These strikes still continue, despite oppression by the military authorities. Another serious effect on war industry is caused by the increasing number of workers who are leaving war industry to enter other fields. Shortage of labor at shipbuilding and shiprepairing docks particularly is worrying the military authorities.

The tendency for strikes to increase indicates future labor uneasiness, and also shows a corruption of industrial discipline. It is symptomatic of social unrest. It is preventing the return of factories to peacetime industry.

The situation shows signs of aggravation with consequent oppressive legislative measures being enforced against labor. Already the Congress is considering the Hatch-Burton-Ball bill to deprive workers of the special privileges which they gained from the Roosevelt administration and thus to suppress their activity.

Specter of Unemployment

The greatest sourse of uneasiness for labor circles is the expectation that after the war there will be from 10,000,000 to 18,000,000 unemployed workers. It is calculated that on the basis of prewar production, the unemployed, excluding technicians, will be 11,000,000, and when 8,000,000 technicians who are expected to lose their positions are added, the total will be 19,000,000 in 1946. According to the Brooklyn Institute, one year after the conclusion of the European War the unemployed will be 6,000,000, and six months after the ending of the Pacific War the number of unemployed will be increased by 6,900,000, and then six months after that another increase of 2,500,000 will be seen. Thus a progressive increase in unemployed workers is a necessary development that the United States must face.

In proportion to the decrease in war production, peace production is not increasing, and thus the industrial decline will continue even in the coming autumn. Thus the unemployed is expected to increase in consequence. According to the Wartime Human Resource Committee, by the end of June workers employed in the war industry plants decreased from 9,000,000 to 8,400,000, and it is calculated that by the end of the present year 1,300,000 war industry workers will lose their employment, making the total unemployed nearly 2,000,000. The Christian Science Monitor says that, of the unemployed, those who will be able to secure new employment will be only 15 per cent.

Reconversion Slow

Remaining war production contracts for the present year which are to be concluded by the year end will amount to $4,700,000, but the transfer to peace industry is not progressing smoothly due to the shortage of materials and labor. Thus the anxiety of labor as regards unemployment is further heightened.

Strikes are declared for very small causes. Among labor union members, those refusing to obey the instructions of union leaders or even of the Government are ever increasing. At one factory, a veteran who served in the First World War was discharged in order to make way for a worker who had returned from the front. A strike was declared in protest against this step. On the other hand, if the factory, yielding to the demand of the strikers declines the employment of the returning soldier, that will become a cause for another strike.

The abnormal prosperity of local retail merchants and in foodstuff profiteering is hindering the sale of bonds. The sale of national bonds has fallen more than $1,100,000,000 short of the fixed mark of $4,000,000,000. The consumption expenditure this year increased 9 per cent compared with last year. As the living cost has advanced, the Price Control Bureau is said to be considering the abolition of maximum prices for certain goods. But if the Government should mitigate the price control, the danger of vicious inflation will be greatly aggravated, and the money circulation, which even now amounts to $30,000,000,000 will threaten the economic stability. The issue of the seventh war bond is said to be for absorbing the public purchasing power.

The serious difficulty for the United States economy, which has been so much expanded since the beginning of the war lies now in the reconversion of war industry to peace industry. Objectively viewed, the future of economic and labor uneasiness in the United States is very gloomy.

ENEMY FIGHTING MALARIA

War on Mosquitos in Malai Area Told by Scribe

The war on the Malai fronts never has been merely a war against the Japanese—it's also a war of death against the wily anopheles sundateus, deadly malaria-carrying mosquitos which haunt the coast from Arakan to the equator and breeds by the billion in brackish swamps and lagoons near the sea, writes Mark Priestly, Reuter correspondent, in his article entitled "The Army Fights the Fly," it is revealed in a report reaching Stockholm.

"You remember how Japan triumphed everywhere from Singapore to the Burma Road and seemed almost invincible? It was the same with the pestilential anopheles striking down 40 per cent of Field Marshal Wavell's Assam-Burma force within two months and sending nearly half of the army to the hospital," the correspondent wrote.

He added that two years ago malaria caused 70 per cent of the army sick list in southeast Asia.

COAL SHORTAGE IN U.S. SERIOUS, ADMITS POTTER

Amount of Stored Fuel Less Last Year; Blames Acute Dearth of Miners

The present amount of stored coal in the United States is almost 12,000,000 tons less than that of last year and 26,000,000 tons less as compared with 1943, declared C. J. Potter, Assistant U.S. Solid Fuel Administrator, on August 7 in regard to the shortage of coal in the United States, says a Lisbon dispatch to Domei quoting a Washington report.

He said that there is no prospect that the fuel situation in the United States can be improved because of the shortage of coal miners.

"It is impossible to obtain enough coal to meet the demand sufficiently because of the difficulty in transportation and the increase in demand by the war," he added.

Steel Sheets Short

The United States War Production Board announced on Wednesday that due to a shortage of steel sheets in the country, the output of civilian hard goods industries will be strained in the near future and mentioned that refrigerators were among the lines in which the production controls will be retained for some time to conserve steel sheets, it is revealed in a Washington dispatch reaching Lisbon.

The announcement added that construction materials are being produced on an increasing scale, but several months may elapse before the materials are actually available to distributors.

YUGOSLAV KING ANGERED

Tito Scored in Proclamation—Regents' Powers Are Withdrawn

In the proclamation issued in London on Wednesday, King Peter of Yugoslavia said that Marshal Tito's speech on Tuesday to the Yugoslav National Congress is the "final repudiation of the agreement concluded between himself and Dr. Subasic, my Prime Minister," it is revealed in a London dispatch reaching Stockholm.

Marshal Tito in his speech, it is recalled, made a strong plea for the immediate establishment of a republican form of government and abolition of the Monarchy.

The proclamation continued. "Not one clause of the agreement made with Marshal Tito has been fulfilled in Yugoslavia. I consider that the regents have not been allowed to perform my constitutional duties and that they have overlooked their oaths and obligations given to me.

"I hereby proclaim that they can no longer represent me or work in my name. I have, therefore, decided to withdraw authority which have been given to them. I cannot give my personal sanction to the state of affairs which is abhorrent to me. From this moment the duty of defending the constitutional rights of the people rests with me."

Eden's Son Missing

Authorities in London on Tuesday night declared "it is no longer possible to entertain hope" for the survival of Sergeant Simon Eden, elder son of former British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, a London dispatch reaching Stockholm revealed on August 7.

Sergeant Eden was previously reported as missing during a supply mission in Burma when the plane in which he was member of the crew crashed into a mountain in monsoon weather. The wrecked plane was eventually identified by the pilot's pay book. None of the crew survived, the report said.

U.S. SEEN EAGER TO BREAK JAPAN'S FIGHTING POWER

Madly Augments Naval Strength, Secures Soviet Aid To End Pacific War Quickly

Editor's Note: This is the second and concluding installment of Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura's interview with a Yomiuri-Hochi reporter in which he emphasized that Japan's true strength lies in the spirit of simplicity and honesty which is symbolic of life in the rural sections of this country, and that our way to victory is certain if Japan will carry on to the end with this true Japanese spirit.

Part II

"The American Navy which is well aware of the strength of the Imperial Navy is not so optimistic as the masses in regard to its struggle against Japan. Therefore, the American naval forces have been madly augmenting their strength. Not only by making military preparations, but by utilizing the Chungking forces have they been attempting to break down Japan's fighting potential and bring about an early end to the war by securing Soviet aid.

"The American public which does not know the true strength of Japan will naturally criticize their war leaders if the struggle is prolonged. Such a distrust of the war leaders by the public will inevitably break down the internal wartime structure and cause setbacks in the prosecution of the war. If the Americans cannot control Japan, then their ambitions to dominate China and monopolize the Eastern markets cannot be realized. In that case, the Americans will lose the chance to make big fortunes and eventually lose their faith in life. With an abortive attempt to monopolize the markets in East Asia therefore, America is intent on bringing about an early end to the war no matter how high a price she must pay for the continuation of hostilities against Japan. Not satisfied with military operations, the enemy has begun to resort to propaganda offensives.

"In order to continue her hostility against Japan, America has been spending $300,000,000 daily. The Americans are extravagant people who do not mind spending any amount of money to satisfy their own ambitions. If the enemy wishes to end the war soon, why doesn't she compromise? The Americans are intent on materializing their ambitions as soon as possible not by means of compromise but in her own selfish way. The Japanese people must remember this fact and be careful not to be deluded by enemy propaganda maneuvers.

"Selfish people are mostly short-tempered and nervous. Compared with the British, the Americans in general are extremely short-tempered and nervous. As one example of this fact, some elevators in the United States are express and shoot up and down like a bullet. Because of high strained nerves many fighting men become insane or mentally deranged. However, it is too rash to think that if most of the American fighting men become mentally deranged, Japan will emerge victorious from the current war. To counter the increase of insane soldiers, America has been making shifts of officers and men on the front. We think that the airmen who have had more experience in actual operations and are better trained, will contribute more to the success of air operations, but the Americans think in a different way. They want to continue the war with the last possible sacrifices. The shift made recently among the high officers of the Pacific Fleet reveals the American efforts to minimize sacrifices through overstrain. It is a mistake, therefore, to entertain any wishful thinking because of this special American shortcoming.

"As for the Soviet Union, following the end of the European War, the country needs many things for rehabilitation purposes, and the fact that the Land-Lease Act was revived in the United States reveals the acute necessity for rehabilitation materials in the Soviet Union. While the Soviet Union must be supplied with materials for reconstruction from the United States, the latter is working hard for obtaining military assistance from the former. There is no doubt that America confronts various kinds of privations and setbacks, but we the Japanese must not be crushed by the present predicament and entertain any wishful thinking.

President Truman Believed Incapable

"In Japan there is a tendency among some people to think that President Harry Truman who is not as capable as the late President Roosevelt will not be able to handle the management of internal affairs as skilfully as the late President. Truman who was not known among the masses during the Roosevelt administration was thought of as a man of business. I myself do not know much about him, but the way he handles various matters seems to have revealed his true mettle. He has selected more capable men as his Cabinet colleagues and is on good terms with Congress. In consideration of the criticism against Roosevelt for his dictatorial rule in his late years, Truman seems to have aimed at strengthening the coalition administrative structure.

"Truman seems to be a capable man from what he has been doing since he assumed the new post. We must know that he is intent on carrying on the current war with determination and firm will. Furthermore, the American public is supporting the administration with increased earnestness. Taking everything into consideration, therefore, we must not be deluded by the enemy propaganda machinations. The war situation has entered a serious phase with the shifting of the battlefield to the mainland. We are apt to entertain a wishful thinking when confronted with privations and difficulties, but we must rely entirely on ourselves and on our strength. No matter what may happen, we must be sure that there is nothing we can rely upon but ourselves. We must, in this sense, endeavor to increase our own strength and carry on with tenacity. In order to increase the country's strength, the domestic structure must be solid.

"I go to Tokyo regularly twice or three times a week to do some work at the Privy Council. As communication facilities have become less convenient, I usually walk quite a distance through the devastated areas. Because of communication difficulties, the people may sometimes become irritated. When I sojourned in Tokyo, we had gas in the kitchen and cooking was done quite easily, but here, in the country, I have to buy firewood at a high price. Some people buy staple food at absurd prices. The evacuees here often say that the farmers are dishonest and always try to squeeze money out of the evacuees while the evacuees are often criticized for buying foodstuffs at stupendous prices, thus increasing food prices in rural districts. The evacuees are thus blamed for the growth of vicious inflation. At the beginning I talked about the simplicity and sincerity of country people, but to my great regret we must admit that there is a dark side in the country. Unless this dark side is eliminated, Japan's fighting potential will not increase. The simplicity and honesty of the old mother and her son I have mentioned, is the true symbol of rural life, and with that spirit, Japan can beat America.

"In order to turn the table and bring about final victory, the unhappy side of rural life must be eliminated as soon as possible. America does not choose the means to realize the sinister ambition of her market and is pushing her drive relying on money and materials. In order to beat the American foe who is intent on materializing his selfish ambitions, the old couple I have mentioned are quietly resolved to attend to their hard work on the farm while their son is willing to donate the best he has to air raid victims. Such honesty and loyalty manifest the true spirit of Japan.

"This spirit of loyalty and honesty will prevail in the end over the sinister ambitions of the Americans. Let us carry on with the same spirit as that of the old couple. Nervous temperament which is infesting cities should not be allowed to prevail. The true Japanese spirit is symbolized by the simplicity and sincerity of country people. All influences which will weaken or harm the intrinsic Japanese spirit must be eradicated. All the Japanese must make further endeavors to bolster Japan's fighting strength and the Government must make intensified efforts to cope with the present situation. I hope that the Government will see to it that the people be supplied wih necessary foodstuffs. Should all the Japanese realize the serious stage of the war and carry on with tenacity and endurance, I am confident that Japan will emerge victorious from the current war. If with such earnestness and honesty as I witness in the rural districts, Japan sticks it out to the end, I am sure that victory will be ours."

Arab League to Buy Land

At Cairo the Economic Committee of the Arab League is to form two companies, with a million and a half capital to buy back and to exploit land in Palestine and to improve conditions in Arab communities, according to a London dispatch to Lisbon.

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5,000 TOKYO FAMILIES TO RETURN TO FARM LIFE

Raid Victims, Evacuees May Apply for Removal to Kanto, Tohoku, Shinetsu Districts

In accordance with the measures encouraging the air raid victims and evacuees to take up farming decided at the Cabinet meeting sometime ago and also in observance of the decision of the headquarters for helping the evacuees to return to the farm, Tokyo Metropolis and the Metropolitan Police Board decided on Wednesday to get 5,000 families in Tokyo back to the farm as the first project. According to the decision, applications are to be received as from Friday at the ward offices, municipal office, police stations and mobilization offices in Tokyo.

These families will be sent to rural districts in the Tohoku, Kanto and Shinetsu Districts by the end of October. The prefectures which are to receive collective evacuees are ready to provide living quarters without charge or give ¥600 to any family that wishes to build its own house. Also land will be leased free.

Decisions regarding the collective evacuation of those who wish to take up farming in rural districts are as follows:

Any family which includes one or more males over 15 years of age up to 60 or bachelors who wish to evacuate and take up farming are qualified to send in applications. They will be allowed to have free train fare and their luggage sent free. After evacuation they will be sheltered first in school buildings, meeting halls, temples and farmers' private houses. Then within three months or so, simple dwellings will be provided free of charge.

Each family is to cultivate five "tan" of untilled land (one tan equals .245 acres) in the Tohoku area and three "tan" in the Kanto and Shinetsu areas to produce foodstuffs sufficient to support themselves. After acquiring the technique for farming, those who wish to remain on the farm will be recommended to own their private land. Agricultural tools, seeds and other things indispensable for farming are to be given free.

The evacuees are guaranteed a distribution of staple foodstuffs. While cultivation is going on a special distribution of foodstuffs will also be given. For six months following evacuation, they are requested to help farmers, and during that period ¥30 will be given to each family. The evacuees are to be exempted from the obligation of selling farm products to the Government till they become self-supporting.

SUPPORT OF ATTLEE URGED

Must Continue Cooperation With Britain, Says N.Y. Times

The New York Times, commenting on Wednesday on the statements that some American conservatives felt that the United States should not "underwrite the state of socialism" in Britain, said "it would be wholly unjustifiable to drop or minimize any program of economic cooperation with Britain because we must deal with Attlee instead of Churchill," it is revealed in a report reaching Lisbon.

No one could seriously propose that there should be a change in policies for that reason, the paper said, adding "We have a right of course to assurances that the country to which such aid is given will refrain from policies likely to reduce the greatest possible home production. But no discrimination against any government on the mere ground that it is more left than right can be tolerated in our foreign policy."

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PRESS CONTROL RAPPED

U.S. Senator Vandenberg Also Complains Regarding Polish Election

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg Republican of Michigan, who was an American delegate to the United Nations Conference at San Francisco issued a statement on August 6 demanding the removal of the press control in nations which are satellites of the Soviet Union, a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 7 reports, quoting a Washington report. Senator Vandenberg's statement is as follows:

"What comes to our notice after reading through the Potsdam Declaration is the fact that no definite reference has been made in that declaration to matters relating to the enforcement of a free election in Poland and to freedom of activity for American news agencies in the territories in Europe where press control is being enforced. It is not enough that the governments of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union recognized the fact that the Provisional Government of Poland had committed itself to the enforcement of a free election and to the establishment of complete freedom of the press.

"It is absolutely essential that freedom of the press should be established in Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Finland. Reports from these countries conflict with one another and it is impossible to grasp the actual situation. The United States, Britain and the Soviet Union should guarantee the world freedom of the press.

COMMENTS ON ELECTION

Alfred Landon Reviews British Labor Party's Victory

According to a Washington report dated August 8 received in Lisbon, former U.S. Republican presidential candidate Alfred Landon in a speech at Topeka, Kansas, said yesterday that as a result of the British Labor Party's election victory, "the American New Dealers are feeling their oats."

He added: "Either Mr. Truman will yield to them, or the Left Wing New Dealers will form a third party."

Speaking before the Topeka Kiwanis Club, Landon declared: "I don't think, after this British election, that the Left Wing New Dealers will stand for any middle ground. Political parties mean nothing to them. There are too many high ranking New Deal casualties already to make them very happy about Mr. Truman."

The former presidential candidate also stated that a possible third party reform would not necessarily mean the election of the Republican ticket. As for the new men in the British Government, Landon said that he believed there would be just as able administrators as their predecessors.

Grabbing of Island Urged

Seven members of a joint House Committee have returned to the United States after a month's tour of the Pacific islands, and all are urging American control over those Japanese Mandated islands captured by the American forces, according to a Washington dispatch relayed from Lisbon. Representative Patterson, California Democrat, says he opposes joint control of the islands with the British, arguing that without sovereignty nobody would spend money developing an island. All of the congressmen said they would urge the purchase of French Caledonia.

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DIRECTIONS FOR DEFENSE AGAINST NEW BOMB BARED

People Must Seek Safety in Raid Shelters Even If Lone Plane Appears

The explosive power of the new-type bomb used by the enemy in the air raid on Hiroshima on August 6 cannot be slighted, and accordingly, the Government authorities concerned have dispatched officials to the scene of destruction to study countermeasures as well as the explosive power of the bomb.

The new-type bomb, it is stated, is dropped by parachute. At about 500 to 600 meters above the ground, it issues a strong light and explodes. The blast of the bomb is powerful and strong heat is spread all over.

When a new war weapon appears, its effects are usually exaggerated. For instance, when the V-1 made its debut, considerable confusion was witnessed in England before countermeasures were devised. Upon the completion of the countermeasures, the composure of the people returned.

The Home Ministry on Wednesday issued the following statement, giving directions for the method of defense against the new-type bomb:

"The new-type bomb used by the enemy in the raid on Hiroshima, according to a report from the scene of destruction, is dropped by parachute and explodes with great detonation. Its blasting power is strong and it issues an unusually strong heat, causing damage over a wide area. If attention is paid to the following points, losses can be restricted to a minimum. And since they are effective measures, all persons are called upon to obey them without fail:

"1. Don't be off your guard even if a lone enemy plane appears. When a large enemy plane approaches, seek shelter.

"2. Seek safety in an air-raid shelter. It is taboo to be outside.

"3. Choose a shelter which has a covering. In case there is no cover, one should protect oneself with a blanket or futon.

"4. People in the open are likely to suffer burns. Accordingly, one should expose as little of the body as possible. The hands and legs should be given full protection.

"Fires occurred when houses collapsed. Therefore, one should not forget to extinguish cooking fires."

DOSHI KAI IS DISSOLVED

Amalgamated With Dai Nippon Seiji Kai Following Negotiations

The Gokoku Doshi Kai has been dissolved and amalgamated with the Dai Nippon Seiji Kai as the result of negotiations held by General Jiro Minami, President of the Seiji Kai, and Sekiya Ino, President of the Gokoku Doshi Kai, on Wednesday.

The Gokoku Doshi Kai had 30 members, prominent among them being Sekiya Ino, Chu Funada, Seion Kawamata, Takeo Nakatani, Munenori Akagi and others. Most of the former members of the Doshi Kai are expected to join the Seiji Kai.

The Yokusan Doshi Kai, another party formed by some members of the House of Representatives is also expected to shortly dissolve itself and join the Seiji Kai. The Dai Nippon Seiji Kai, now having 347 members, will gain overwhelming influence in the House of Representatives when those members of the two other political groups of the Lower House members join it.

Growing Tobacco Leaves

So that the tobacco ration may be maintained right through, the Sapporo Tobacco Monopoly Bureau undertook the growing of tobacco leaves near Hidaka and environs for the first time with marked success. The White Valley variety for cigarettes was grown this year with plans to expand cultivation to about 750 acres, planting different wild species of tobacco next year. These, like grass, need very little care and are adapted for growth in Hokkaido.

Salt Springs Discovered

A field of salt springs has been discovered in Mogami-gun, Yamagata Prefecture. A huge salt manufacture enterprise will shortly be undertaken. The water, gushing out at intervals from these springs, contains 5.38 per cent natrium chloride, and 4.23 per cent natrium bicarbonate. It also discharges from 770 to 800 koku of natural gas in 24 hours so that this may be utilized as fuel also.

Soldier-Colonizers Depart

The fifth party of soldier-colonizers for Hokkaido, after a send-off ceremony at the Sakuragaoka National School in Shitaya on Tuesday afternoon, left by special train at 4:30 p.m. the same day. The 12 units of the latest party to leave will settle down in 12 different blocs in Kaminagawa-gun, Hokkaido.

Bank Director Promoted

Eikichi Araki, Director of the Bank of Japan, was promoted to the vice-governorship of the same Bank following the recent death of Vice-Governor Tsuneji Taniguchi in the enemy air raid on May 26, it was announced by the Cabinet on Wednesday. Mr. Araki is 55 years old.

PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, August 9

BIG PROBLEM TROUBLING AMERICA

MAINICHI—In the United States the matter of the return of soldiers to civilian life has become a troublesome issue. According to a recent report, the American Army has a strength of 8,000,000, and the contention has been put forward in congressional circles that because it is unnecessary to keep such a large army for the war against Japan, the strength should be cut by half.

The difficulty of the issue is in direct proportion to the scale of mobilization. In case an unexpectedly huge army is organized in haste, serious difficulty accompanying the return of the soldiers to civilian life should naturally be anticipated. Actually the American authorities have been worried over the issue from the very beginning.

Upon the end of fighting in Europe, the release of soldiers from service was announced but when it comes to the matter of execution, it is not so easy. The other day President Truman talked with newspapermen on this issue but his statements were vague. He said that he wished to have the issue solved as soon as possible and that an early solution is impossible because of its bearing on the condition of peace and order in Europe. Such a lukewarm attitude must have given rise to the dispute in congressional circles, but the American Government by no means is choosing such a lukewarm attitude.

It is needless to say that the difficulty of releasing the soldiers from war duty arises because of the uncertainty of released soldiers returning to their work. According to a report made by the economic problems inquiry committee of the Senate, no proper adjustments have been made between the industrial change-over and the return of the soldiers from the front. Unless the change-over is made in haste, the report says, the unemployment issue will become all the more acute and confusion comparable to military defeat will befall the domestic economy of the United States. It was once expected by some responsible quarters that after the war some 20,000,000 persons will be out of employment.

The relation between the release of the soldiers and the industrial change-over is rendered more difficult by the war with Japan. For a long time the munition industries of the United States have been under a wartime structure, and if part of the industrial structure is to return to peace industries and the rest is to maintain the munition industries, it will be bound to give rise to the difficult issue of adjusting the two.

ORIENTAL SUMMER COLLEGE

16th Session Held at Fuji View Hotel, Lake Kawaguchi

The 16th session of the Oriental Summer College was held on August 4 in the social room of the Fuji View Hotel by Lake Kawaguchi under the presidency of Mr. Kaju Nakamura.

The meeting was opened with the welcome address of Mr. Nakamura who explained in detail his motive in starting this institute. He also expressed his thanks to distinguished guests among whom there were prominent foreigners and members of the Japanese Foreign Office staff.

Mr. Nakamura then went on to speak on the subject of "Colonization of the Hokkaido."

In the evening Dr. Enrich Bolze held a pleasant dinner party in honor of the college faculty.

Toyama Reconstruction

All debris in devastated Toyama City were cleared up by Wednesday. The Housing Corporation here, besides constructing dwellings for vital workers, are also giving financial aid of ¥120 per tsubo to raid victims, for the building of barracks not more than five tsubo in size. With plans afoot for turning burnt out lots into vegetable patches, Toyama City is well on the road to reconstruction.

Planting Wheat, Buckwheat

A total of 7,900 chobu of land in Nagano Prefecture, hitherto considered unfit for cultivation, due to the reason for their lying in the cold uplands, will now be tilled up by students who will plant wheat and buckwheat. By next spring, these students, camping out in underground shelters will turn 3,200 chobu into green fields.

Obituary

Dr. Jiro Mitsuyuki, member of the House of Peers and formerly Procurator-General of the Supreme Court, passed away from asthma at his Meguro home on August 6. He was 74 years old. Funeral services are scheduled to be held at the Tsukiji Honganji Temple on Saturday.

Graduating from Tokyo Imperial University, he entered the judicial services and later was appointed Chief Procurator of the Miyagi, Osaka and Tokyo Courts of Appeal. His last official post was Procurator-General of the Supreme Court, from which he resigned in 1933. Dr. Mitsuyuki after his retirement from the Government service had been active in private circles as head of the Asia Development Academy and other educational institutions.

NEW METHOD TO MAKE SALT DECIDED BY STATE

To Use High Pressure Electric Power; 200,000 Tons Set As Goal for This Year

The Government has decided to undertake a large-scale production of salt by means of the high pressure electric power and every effort is now being rendered in order to carry out the new salt production plan. The anticipated output of salt for the current year is estimated at 200,000 tons.

The new method of salt making by means of the high pressure electric power has several merits over the ordinary methods of salt manufacturing in respect to labor power needed and the process of manufacturing. Its success is anticipated with a greater expectation for those districts which have the surplus electric supply.

Until quite recently there was a great narrow defile in salt manufacturing by means of electricity in that it was impossible to use the high pressure electric power because of various technical difficulties. This was particularly the case for the electric power plants whose surplus electricity could not be utilized for the purpose of salt manufacturing. Recently, however, an experiment conducted by one of the power stations of the Japan Electric Company proved successful in turning out a method of utilizing 10,000 volt electric power for this purpose and similar results have been reported also by other plants which have been conducting similar experiments.

While the new process of salt manufacturing by means of the high pressure electric power has several merits such as the scarcity of industrial loss a high productive efficiency and the possibility of a large-scale production, it also has its defects in that it requires a large amount of materials for electric isolation and highly experienced technicians are needed in the production process.

New Method Better

Under the technical level now attained, salt manufacturing by means of the high pressure electric power stops at the salt density of 12 degrees, as at this point sulphate of lime is deposited. Thus, when this degree is attained the ordinary method of salt manufacturing must be utilized. However, the new method is much better than the method of manufacturing salt direct from sea water in point of productive efficiency. The authorities of the Salt Monopoly Bureau are now busy collecting various electrical materials for the new equipment.

The new method will be profitably put into operation in the Government plan of salt production for the third quarter of the current year during which the importation of salt may be suspended. It is in anticipation of this suspension that the Government is planning to produce an output of 200,000 tons for the current year.

According to the proposed Government's plan, a subsidy equivalent to 80 per cent of the cost of equipment for the new electric process will be given by the Government and the remaining 20 per cent will be borne by private enterprisers.

It is anticipated that the free transaction of salt will be permitted for salt in the future. This is considered as an effective encouragement for the increased production of salt, since the Government's purchase of salt produced by private enterprisers and other similar policies are feared to be ineffectual under the prevailing circumstances of national economy. When the free transaction of salt is permitted, the price of salt will be much higher than the now prevailing official price.

The official price of salt was decided at the rate of ¥4.05 per 100 kilograms when the Government Salt Monopoly was established shortly after the Russo-Japanese War, and for upwards of some 40 years since that time the same price level was continued until on May 1 this year the prices of refined and crude salt were raised to ¥19.10 and ¥17.20, respectively. This means that the price of salt for ration per kilogram is about 2½ sen. When the salt produced by the private enterprisers should be sold in the open markets, its price will be probably more than ten times the ration price. But supposing that if the price is increased ten times and it becomes ¥2.50 per kilogram, it would not be too high when considered from the prevailing price level. If such a price should prove an effective encouragement for salt producers, it will prove a great success.

It is realized that there is a basic difference between farm produce and salt in respect to the desirability of raising prices over and above the ration prices. It is pointed out that the mere raising of the prices of farm products such as rice and other staples would not result in an increase in their output, but in the case of salt, there will be such a natural increase from the enhanced prices of salt. Moreover, since salt can be produced all over the coastal regions of the country, there will be appropriate local prices for different regions and this will prove beneficial to the consuming public as well as to the nation.

Mulberry Leaves Rich in Protein, Vitamins, Can Be Dried and Made Into Good Flour, Tea

Mulberry leaves, which are rich in protein and vitamins, can be pulverized to be used as flour or as substitute tea, after those required for sericulture have been used.

To make flour from mulberry leaves, the picked leaves are first immersed for about 30 seconds in boiling water or brine and then dried by the sun or any other suitable method. The younger the leaves, the less raw and bitter is the taste of the finished flour. Using brine is better than boiling water, as the finished powder mixes better with other flour. The bitterness found in young mulberry leaves can be generally eradicated by using boiling water. When leaves picked near the end of the season are used, only about the ratio of the powder produced should be 10 per cent of the other flour, when no leavening is used.

In making tea from mulberry leaves, only the tender young leaves from the tips of the branches should be picked. The leaves are cut into smaller pieces and then made into tea by the same process as used in making green tea. According to the "hand-rolled" method, the leaves are first steamed for a minute or two, after which it is spread out and cooled. Then the leaves are rolled on the palm of the hands for about an hour, any that lump together being ejected. After a further rolling of 40 or 50 minutes, which finishes the rolling process, and the leaves have almost dried, they are further dried for about 30 minutes at a temperature that is a little too hot to touch.

Tea made from mulberry leaves has a certain sweetness and a taste of its own. It is rich in albumen, sugar, vitamins B-2, A and D and from the point of nutritive value almost surpasses green tea.

Used mulberry leaf tea may be flavored with soy sauce or salted to be eaten with rice, while the powder formed during the tea making process may be mixed with other things to be eaten sprinkled over rice.

SAKE OUTPUT INCREASED

Tokyo to Get Good Supply; Suspending Beer Production

Rice wine has been produced in large quantities in various producing districts and if the transportation goes smoothly households in Tokyo will receive a good supply of rice wine in succession, declared Director Ikeda of the Taxation Bureau of the Finance Ministry in an interview given to a reporter of the Yomiuri-Hochi on Wednesday.

According to Director Ikeda's statement, efforts are being made continuously by overcoming various difficulties for the production of "sake" with a view to supply the people who are struggling in the munitions factories, mines, farms and offices for the prosecution of the war with the alcoholic beverage, for "sake" and other alcoholic beverages are regarded as a life necessity for workmen who engage in heavy labor.

It is the policy of the Taxation Bureau of the Finance Ministry to supply a minimum quantity of three "sho" of 'sake" to the households at large a year, Director Ikeda said. This principle of three "sho" of "sake" a year to every household may be subjected to a change in accordance with the achievement scored in respect of national savings.

The decision was already made for the suspension of production of beer and the production operation for beer has now been stopped, he declared. However, at a certain factory 300,000 koku of beer is now being made for consumption during the present summer. This large quantity of beer in barrels will be offered for the people at large at the "People's Bars" in the metropolis. No supply of beer, however, can be expected by the households. This summer will be the last one for the people to enjoy beer. After the lapse of the summer the people must forbear their thirst for beer until the ultimate victory is won.

Girls Making Salt

Twenty girl employees at Tomarigishi Station on the east coast of Karafuto, working two at a time on their off-duty days, are making salt for use by families of employees of this station. Whatever is left will be given to other rail employees nearby.

FRENCH ELECTION SET

Will Be Held October 21 Together With Referendum

The French Cabinet at a special meeting on Wednesday decided that the general election and referendum about the question of whether the new Parliament is to be a two-chamber Parliament in accordance with the 1875 Constitution or a single-chamber Constituent Assembly is to be held on October 21, according to a Domei dispatch from Zurich quoting a Paris dispatch.

After two days discussions, the cabinet decided to maintain the principle of the referendum arguing that in present conditions it is for the nation to decide whether the Constituent Assembly should draw up the new Constitution or whether the Constitutional laws of 1875 are to be considered valid. The cabinet's decision indicates, the report said, that the government intends to adhere to the main lines of its original proposals concerning the reform of the Constitution in spite of the heavy vote against them in the Consultative Assembly on July 29.

COURT OF APPEAL MOVED

Justice Ministry Decides Transfer From Nagasaki to Fukuoka

By deciding to move the Nagasaki Court of Appeal to Fukuoka City, and to change the name of that court to "Fukuoka Court of Appeal," the authorities of the Justice Ministry took another step forward in their plans to conform judicial administration with the existing emergency situation. This step followed the establishment of the Takamatsu Appeal Court in Takamatsu City under an Imperial Ordinance promulgated on August 1.

The changes in personnel necessitated by the establishment of the Fukuoka Appeal Court will be announced shortly.

Both the establishment of the Takamatsu Court of Appeal and the removal of the former Nagasaki Court of Appeal to Fukuoka were conceived at the time of the revision of the law, concerning the organization of courts of law to provide for exceptions to the law, was carried out on June 20.

Buying Milch Cows

The Gumma Agricultural Association will buy up milch cows in order to evacuate these to various farmhouses which supplied with fodder will be entrusted the care of these domestic animals. At the same time they will check slumping of milk products.

Bumper Squash Crop

In Kashima and Sashima-gun, Ibaraki Prefecture, there has been an unexpectedly good bumper crop of squash. Of this some are already being sent to the Keihin area.

AMERICA DIGS HER OWN GRAVE

High Time for Our Enemies To Repent

By JUN MATSUMIYA
Former Ambassador

(6)

Will the Anglo-American enemies succeed in transferring their forces from Europe to East Asia in their entirety in order to beat Japan? This will be a most difficult task for the enemies since their officers and men will be drunk with victory and will be unwilling to be transferred to another theater of fighting where casualties are severe, especially against the formidable Japanese Forces. What the enemies can really expect to transfer from the European to the Pacific battlefields will be weapons, ammunition and war vessels. Not only will the fighting forces resent being transferred from Europe to the Pacific, but their families as well would not consent to have them transferred from one battlefield to another, with the termination of hostilities in Europe. On the other hand, the families of those enemy soldiers who are now engaged in the fighting in the Pacific will feel their misfortune of being unable to see their family members or home, while the relatives of the soldiers who have been sent to the European battlefields are full of joy because of the termination of the European War. It is undeniable that this sentiment among the people of the enemy nations will have its effect on their power of prosecuting the war against this country. Moreover, those enemy veterans who have tasted much sufferings and privations on the European fronts will become discontented and disillusioned when, upon their return home, they see the great economic and social injustices prevailing in their home countries, and their dissatisfaction may give rise to serious consequences. Furthermore with the termination of the European War, there various demands will be made such as, partial demobilization of the defense forces, reduction of the number of industrial conscripts and reconversion of the nation's industries from the war to peace basis, etc. These demands will be bound to affect the enemy's war efforts and war strength.

The peoples of the enemy countries will bear with patience their sufferings and privations in daily life as long as war is carried on before their very noses. But once the war in Europe is ended, they will recover their pre-war coolness and will begin to ask why their countries must carry on a costly war in the distant Pacific, sacrificing a vast number of human lives and materials and why they themselves should be constrained to suffer such great privations in their daily existence. Once they begin to reflect on the condition of their nations, it would become clear that the American trade in the Orient is very negligible and is not worth sacrificing such a vast number of human lives and such a great amount of materials. They will further realize that Japan is only attempting to liberate East Asia and is not menacing the Anglo-American nations in the least and that for this reason, there is absolutely no reason for continuing such a foolish war.

While a war is being carried on, the enemy governments will be able to enforce hard wartime existence on their peoples on the war pretext and the latter will obey their command; but with peace in Europe the peoples will demand that they be liberated from the hardships of wartime conditions to which they had been subjected. Demands for the restoration of the prewar conditions in their daily life—in food, clothing and housing—will come to the fore. If their demands are suppressed, riots and uprisings will break out accompanied by Bolshevist movements. But if their demands are to be met, great will be the materials needed, especially in view of the vastness of destruction which has been made inevitable by the war.

We may say, then, that Germany's defeat will have just the opposite from what the enemy hopes in respect to the war situation in East Asia.

(7)

The undeniable truth is that although we are suffering greatly, our enemy is also suffering, if not more so.

One will become weak-kneed when one sees only one's own weakness, but our enemies have their own weaknesses as I have tried to indicate above. They have their own problems, privations, sufferings, and weaknesses. There is much hope for us. The outcome of the war will be decided in favor of the side which shows greater endurance.

War is a matter of competition in forbearance. For our nation, we have to carry out the following in order to win in this war of forbearance; our people should be assured of their minimum subsistence so that they may not exhaust themselves in winning their daily bread and be enabled to direct their entire energy towards the prosecution of the war and to produce aircraft and other weapons which will be required in repulsing the enemy's attack in their repeated invasion of our land and inflicting the greatest possible damage upon his forces. When the Anglo-American enemies fail in their invasion attempt, it will be a great opportunity for us to destroy the Anglo-American naval and air forces. When we have succeeded in mopping up the enemy naval forces, those enemy forces stationed in islands such as Yiojima, Okinawa, the Philippines and Saipan will be forced to surrender, because they will be placed in a position of absolute isolation.

In addition to their vast material power, the Anglo-American enemies will try their best to drag the Soviet Union into their camp against Japan, or create an internal dissention among our own people.

(8)

The Soviet Union has notified Japan that she will not extend the period of the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Treaty when it expires next April. She has apparently taken this step in order to gain freedom in her diplomacy toward Japan. The attitude of the Soviet Union will be decided before the treaty expires next April and no forecast can be made at present. The Anglo-American enemies are frenziedly trying to drag the Soviet Union into participation in the Pacific War. I am inclined to believe that since the Soviet Union has received heavy damage in the war with Germany, she would not take the risk of sending her forces over a great distance of thousands of miles in order to pick the chestnuts out of the fire for the Anglo-Americans, provided we remain strong enough in our national strength. If the Soviet Union should have any demand to make against us, she will make it through diplomatic channels, without resorting to the use of armed force. But no one can predict what would happen in case our country should become totally exhausted to the point where a mere touch of a finger would cause our collapse. In other words, our future relations with the Soviet Union will largely depend on our future war situation.

(9)

In the war against Germany, the Anglo-American nations cooperated with the Soviet Union with whom they cannot agree in principle. But now that Germany has collapsed, their relations will go back to their natural condition. In other words, the Anglo-Americans will try to prevent bolshevization and to destroy Communism in their spheres, while the Soviet Union will extend its arm over these European nations who have been suffering from the war. There will be antagonism everywhere between the Anglo-American nations and the Soviet Union. Gerald [illegible] in his book entitled "The World Becomes Bolshevized" declares that, whereas England became socialized in the World War of 1914, the current world war will make her Communistic. I am inclined to believe that in this contest the Soviet Union will emerge the victor.

The social conditions in the Anglo-American nations have been marked by an increasing inequality of wealth on account of the war; and this offers a good opportunity for the spread of bolshevism. The proletarian masses in America and Britain realize that as long as capitalism persists there will be no benefits derived from the Anglo-American victory as only the propertied classes in these countries will reap the fruits of victory. These masses will also realize that they had wasted their efforts by contributing their share to the prosecution of the war against both Japan and Germany since their victory only benefited the capitalists. This realization coupled with their natural hatred for the capitalists will assist the bolshevization of the Anglo-American nations.

It is high time that the Anglo-American enemies repented. Unless they repent their past misdeeds and stop the war with this country, they will fall victims to their own internal paralysis as a consequence of the untold sacrifices involved in the fighting. Even supposing for argument's sake they won the war, they would inevitably come to a downfall because of the bolshevization of their present plutocratic conditions within their nations. Or, they would have to engage in a third world war in which they would have to risk their very existence against the Soviet Union. At any rate, the Anglo-American enemies are digging their own graves in continuing the current war.

(End)

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Situation Wanted

JAPANESE girl seeks position in a foreign family in any capacity. Willing to work outside Tokyo.
Apply Box 182, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

IN Karuizawa: Bicycle, [illegible] mark Crescent, 22 inches in good condition; riding boots and boots for small boys (new); in exchange for man's shoes size 10½ mon or larger size, etc.
Apply Box 190, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent

IN Hayama: Near [illegible], foreign style house with 5 rooms and one servant's quarter, kitchen, bath/city water, for rent only to Japanese family.
Apply Box 193, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

A SET of sofa and three armchairs in Sengokuhara, Hakone.
Apply Box 196, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EASEL, almost new, in perfect condition, for immediate sale. Moderate price.
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GENTLEMEN'S white linen summer suits (second hand), and also one white waistcoat (new), for immediate sale.
Apply Box 183, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HOTCHKISS (brand new) and clips for immediate sale.
Apply Box 188, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LADIES' shoes, five pairs—two black, one white, one cream and one sandal, (size: 9 mon 7 bu—36), also one black leather handbag, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 173, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MORNING coat, woolen yarns, felt hats (size 7¼), leather cased travelling watch, all foreign made.
Apply Box 199, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SHIBAURA refrigerator with imported machinery; Nippon Gakki upright piano 85 keys; and radio gramophone, all in perfect condition. Apply [illegible] (Swiss), No. 27, Kitano-cho [illegible], Ikuta-ku, Kobe.

UNDERWOOD standard typewriter, used, but in perfect condition, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 168, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

VACUMATIC Parker fountain pen, 14 carats nib, very good condition, for immediately sale to highest bidder. Also ivory Mah Jong set.
Apply Box 185, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

BABY'S perambulator, charcoal stove (konro), baby's shoes ([illegible]) and camp bed, wanted [illegible]. Used ones will be accepted if they are in good condition. Will pay good price.
Apply Box 178, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

BROKEN electrical appliances [illegible], waffle irons, electric irons [illegible], mixers, electric heaters, also damaged spare parts and [illegible].
Apply Box 189, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ENGLISH books on China wanted immediately. Please send the list of books.
Apply Box 184, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GENTLEMEN'S shoes, 11 size, black or white, or in exchange for [illegible] mon shoes.
Apply Box 186, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LINGUAPHONE language records [illegible] sian and others. [illegible]
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SHOES for girl 4-5 years [illegible] exchange with [illegible] instead of cash. Apply [illegible] Fujiya Hotel, Miyanoshita.

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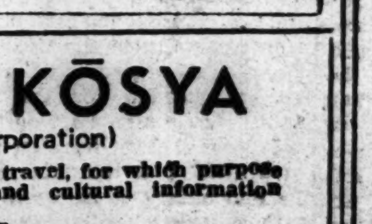

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1945

A Moral Outrage Against Humanity

In the air attack on Hiroshima Monday morning, the enemy used a new type of bomb of unprecedented power. Not only has the greater part of the city been wiped out, but an extraordinary proportion of the inhabitants have been either killed or injured. The use of a weapon of such terrifying destructiveness not only commands attention as a matter of a new technique in the conduct of war. More fundamentally and vitally it opens up a most grave and profound moral problem in which the very future of humanity is put at stake.

Whether the enemy fully realizes the moral implications of the use of such an instrument of destruction or not, he cannot escape the awful responsibility for his action. For there is no doubt that he has carried out this deed with cold-hearted calculation. This was no mere excess committed in the heat of battle. It was an act of premeditated wholesale murder, the deliberate snuffing out of the lives of tens of thousands of innocent civilians who had no chance of protecting themselves in the slightest degree. How deliberate and callous the enemy is in his unprincipled action is proved by the infamous threat of President Truman to use this diabolic weapon on an increasing scale.

How utterly unjustifiable is the resort to such an inhumane method of warfare needs no arguing. It goes without saying that such action flagrantly contravenes the basic principle of international law as expressed in Article XXII of The Hague Convention in Regard to the Laws of War which definitely proclaims that belligerent nations can have no claim to a right to exercise unlimited power. For, what is it but a presumptuous abuse of unlimited and unprincipled power when the United States resorts to the use of such a weapon as this bomb which spreads indiscriminate and wanton destruction upon an extensive civilian population?

But it is not primarily a matter of legal justifiability or even of the principles of international conduct. It is a matter which goes to the very heart of the fundamental concept of human morality. How can a human being with any claim to a sense of moral responsibility deliberately let loose an instrument of destruction which can at one stroke annihilate an appalling segment of mankind? This is not war; this is not even murder; this is pure nihilism. This is a crime against God and humanity which strikes at the very basis of moral existence. What meaning is there in any international law, in any rule of human conduct, in any concept of right and wrong, if the very foundations of morality are to be overthrown as the use of this instrument of total destruction threatens to do?

The crime of the Americans stands out in ghastly repulsiveness all the more for the ironic contradiction it affords to their lying pretensions. For in their noisy statements, they have always claimed to be the champions of fairness and humanitarianism. In the early days of the China Affair, the United States repeatedly protested against the bombing operations of the Japanese forces notwithstanding the fact that the Japanese operations were conducted on a limited scale against strictly military objectives. But where its own actions are concerned, the United States seems to see no inconsistency in committing on an unimaginably vast scale the very same crime it had falsely accused others of committing.

This hypocritical character of the Americans had already been amply demonstrated in the previous bombings of Japanese cities. Strewing explosives and fire bombs indiscriminately over an extensive area, hitting large cities and small towns without distinction, wiping out vast districts which could not be mistaken as being anything but strictly residential in character, burning or blasting to death countless thousands of helpless women and children, and machine-gunning fleeing refugees, the American raiders had already shown how completely they violate in their actual deeds the principles of humanity which they mouth in conspicuous pretense.

But now beside the latest technique of total destruction which the Americans have adopted, their earlier crimes pale into relative insignificance. What more barbarous atrocity can there be than to wipe out at one stroke the population of a whole city without distinction—men, women, and children; the aged, the weak, the infirm; those in positions of authority, and those with no power at all; all snuffed out without being given a chance of lifting even a finger in either defense or defiance!

The United States may claim, in a lame attempt to raise a pretext in justification of its latest action, that a policy of utter annihilation is necessitated by Japan's failure to heed the recent demand for unconditional surrender. But the question of surrendering or not surrendering certainly can have not the slightest relevance to the question of whether it is justifiable to use a method which under any circumstance is strictly condemned alike by the principles of international law and of morality. For this American outrage against the fundamental moral sense of mankind, Japan must proclaim to the world its protest against the United States which has made itself the arch-enemy of humanity.

Somewhat Tired Perhaps

During maneuvers the battalion was ordered to march forty miles. Having finished the march, the general rode up and said: "Men, there has been a mistake. I wanted you to march the forty miles in the other direction. If there is a man who thinks he can't do it, let him take three paces forward."

The whole battalion stepped forward, with the exception of a little man at the rear. The general rode up to him and said, "What's your name, my man?"

"Smith, sir."

"You are a credit to the army. Out of all the whole battalion, you are only one who wants to march the forty miles back."

"What!" said Smith. "Me walk back! I couldn't walk the three paces forward!"

A Golfing Parody

"I think that I shall never see a hazard rougher than a tree; a tree o'er which my ball must fly if on the green it is to lie; a tree which stands that green to guard, and makes the shot extremely hard; a tree whose leafy arms extend to kill the mashie shot I send; a tree that stands in silence there, while angry golfers rave and swear. Niblicks were made for fools like me, who cannot ever miss a tree."

Don't Stop Me

A Jew named Finkelberger went to court to have his name changed to Kelley.

"Why?" asked the judge.

"Business reasons," was the reply.

"So ordered."

In a year he was back, before the same judge. He wanted to be known as Murphy.

"Why?"

"Because whenever I tell anybody my name he looks at me and asks: 'What was it before it was Kelley?'"

Not Welcomed

Client: (just acquitted on burglary charge): "Well, goodbye. I'll drop in on you sometime."

Counsel: "All right, but make it in the daytime, please."

Fatal

Acid: "My first husband had much more sense than you have."

Husband: "I don't see it, my dear. We both married you."

Gentle Breezes

Teacher: "Can anyone tell me what causes trees to become petrified?"

Bright Student: "The wind makes them rock."

Maybe

The modern girl is smoking less nowadays, says a writer. Possibly this is because she doesn't like to look effeminate.

Handy Substitute

A synonym is a word you use when you can't spell the other one.

A Year Ago Today

August 10, 1944

The Board of Information announced the promotion of Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, Vice-President of the Privy Council, to its Presidency.

FOREIGN POLICY OF U.S.S.R.

Soviet Russia Seen on Way to Reconstruction

(The following article is taken from the Mainichi Shimbun which has been examining the present situation of the Soviet Union which is now proceeding with her post-war reconstruction.)

II

The foreign policy of the Soviet Union now in operation for Europe aims in the first place at the formation of a powerful Soviet link in order to defend Soviet territories against invasion. The Kremlin, therefore, intends to put the countries from Finland in the north, through Eastern Central Europe, including Germany, down to the Balkans, within this link, keeping the States in the sphere her satellites. The countries under Soviet control are already being repainted in the Soviet color. With such an aim what has the Kremlin done actually in the field of foreign policy and what measures is it taking? The answer is as follows:

(I) Application of Soviet democracy. The Soviet Union invited the nations in the German occupied territories to the banners of the "Emancipation of the conquered nations," and the "Reconstruction of democratic freedom." This invitation seemed naturally sympathetic to those peoples worn down both physically and mentally by the severe war. And the Left wing of those countries, seeing the good effect of it upon the nations, pushed forward underground anti-German movements. We may see the example of it in Poland and Yugoslavia.

However, this democracy it must be noted, is Soviet democracy and not Anglo-American. It aims at the establishment of the order of the Soviet colors, heading for the Red regime. Once, with the intention of establishing the Red regime in France and Spain, the Soviet Union formed the people's front, which ended in failure. After this experience, she has taken this time democracy as a gradual progress toward the same goal, and as a means, she used the National Emancipation Committee. In order to establish governments and enforce policies along the Soviet line, the formation of this committee was necessary. Democracy was the sign-board of the committee, but the great reformation of the Land Act carried out by the Polish National Emancipation Committee indicates the true character of the committee. Under such a democracy, a political party named the National Democratic Front was formed in Rumania, and in Bulgaria, a party called the Fatherland Front, both of which are growing in power. As for the problem of the disposal of Germany, while the United States and Britain have extremely harsh plans to keep Germany incapable of rising again in arms, Soviet Russia recognises Germany as a State to be restored as a democratic one. Herein one will see an example of Soviet tactful policies.

(II) Extension of the pan-Slav movement and Trade Unionism. When the Comintern, which was the powerful background of Soviet foreign policy, was dissolved as a necessary step to fight through to victory, the pan-Slav movement and Trade Unionism were already prepared to replace it. The pan-Slav movement, in fact, was in existence already in Russia under the imperial reign. It was, however, of narrow significance, with the Russians as the center. The present movement is on a larger scale, being more international, and aiming at the independence of all Slav races and the realization of democracy. This movement is now actively operated in Poland, Bulgaria, Slovakia and Yugoslavia. The headquarters of the Slav Races Council is in Moscow, holding general meetings periodically and publishing its organ paper, the Slavyane. Branch offices are founded in towns of other Slav countries, busily engaged in propaganda.

Trade Unionism has also become a powerful weapon of Soviet diplomacy. Through the Trade Unions of other countries, it works at the promotion of Soviet policies. The Trade Union Conference of the Allies held in London in February of this year proved successful when regarded from this point of view. The fact that Kuznezov, Secretary of the Central Council of the Soviet Trade Union, for instance, spoke during the main part of the Conference, and the Secretary-General of the British Trade Union frequently visited Moscow, explains the importance of this movement.

(III) Application of the religious policy. According to the Soviet conception of old, religion was as harmful to the nation as opium. However, the process of the war changed this conception. And the Kremlin, conscious of the actual trend of the times, restored religion. Roman Catholicism, Greek Orthodox or Islamism can now be professed openly. This restoration of religion produced no small effect upon the execution of Soviet foreign policies. It was through this religious policy that Russia entered into diplomatic relations and sent delegations to the Islam countries.

(IV) Strengthening of cultural propaganda. To make friends on cultural grounds is a traditional Soviet policy. Wherever the Russians are, there are always such institutes or groups as Friends of Soviet Russia, the Society for Promoting Soviet Friendship, etc. In Finland, for instance, the Soviet-Finnish Friendship Society was established after her fall under the presidency of the Finnish Prime Minister, Juho Paasikivi, and in Berlin Soviet films such as, "Lenin in the October Revolution", or "Peter, the Great" were shown.

(V) Policy for regional arrangement. In April the Soviet Union signed with Yugoslavia the treaty for friendly relations, mutual aid and postwar cooperation, after having done the same with France and Czechoslovakia. Later a similar treaty was signed with Poland. The signing of such an agreement between two countries is of course favorable for the formation of the Soviet link. But saying that it tends to confront blocs internationally and therefore to lead to war in the end, Britain and the United States are opposed to it, and heated discussions were made at the San Francisco Conference on this matter. Nevertheless the Soviet Union intends to hold on to this traditional policy.

The Soviet Union is proceeding steadily with the realization of these policies in Europe, through a close tie-up with the Left wing and Communists in each country.

(End)

Teaching in Old Japan

From ancient times the people of Japan have been taught that might is not right, that the universe does not stand upon selfishness, that stealing is not right in whatever form it appears, that life and property are not after all the things we should aim at, and many other things. We had schools too and teachers, quite different from what we see in the West and now imitated in our land. First of all, we never thought of schools as shops for intellectual apprenticeship. We were sent there not so much for earning a livelihood when we had finished with them, as for becoming true men, kunshi, as we called them, akin to gentlemen in English. Then too we were not taught on a dozen different subjects at the same time. We had only two lobes of the brain then as now, and not a dozen; and our old teachers thought (we think, wisely), that we must not be crammed with knowledge of all kinds in a few years. This was one good feature of our old system of education.

We were taught considerable in History, in Poetry, in Manners; but chiefly in Morals, and that of a practical kind. Morality of the speculative, or theosophical, or even of theological kind, was never forced upon us in our schools. Our Buddhist scholars indeed, in their mountain recesses, did dispute about the number of hairs upon the carapace of the fabulous turtle, and other subjects of hair-splitting nature; but we who lived in the plains below, and had to deal with the practical affairs of men, were spared from conscientious scruples about these and similar questions. In a word, we were never taught in theology in our schools. We had temples (churches) to resort to for that purpose, and our schools were free from the sectarian wranglings often witnessed in other lands. This was another good feature of our old system of education.

Not Taught in Classes

Then also we were not taught in classes. The grouping of soul-bearing human beings into classes, as sheep upon Australian farms, was not known in our old schools. Our teachers believed, I think instinctively, that man is unclassifiable, that he must be dealt with personally, i.e. face to face and soul to soul. So they schooled us one by one, each according to his idiosyncracies, physical, mental, and spiritual. They knew every one of us by his name. And as asses were never harnessed with horses, there was but little danger of the former being beaten down into stupidity, or the latter driven into valedictorians' graves. The system of education based upon the survival-of-the-fittest principles, as the modern one seems to be, was considered to be unfittest for making generous, man-loving kunshi (gentlemen). In this respect, therefore, our old-time teachers agreed with Socrates and Plato in their theory of education.

Close Relationship Exists

So naturally the relation between teachers and students was the closest one possible. We never called our teachers by that unapproachable name, professor. We called them sensei, "men born before," so named because of their prior birth, not only in respect of the time of their appearance in this world, which was not always the case, but also of their coming to understanding of the truth. As such they claimed from us the highest veneration, akin to that which we were asked to show toward our parents and feudal lords. Indeed, sensei, parents and kimi (lord) constituted the trinity of our worshipful regard; and the most vexing question for the Japanese youth was which he would save if the three of them were on the point of drowning at the same time, and he had ability to save but one. It was considered, therefore, a virtue of the highest kind of deshi (disciples) to lay down their lives for the sake of their sensei (master); while we never have heard of students dying for their professor in our modern regime of education.

It was this our idea of relationship between 'sensei' and 'deshi,' which made some of us able to comprehend at once the intimate relation between the master and his disciples which we found in the Christian Bible. When we found written therein that the disciple is not above his master, nor the servant above his lord; or that the good shepherd given his life for the sheep, and other similar sayings, we took them almost instinctively as things known to us long before; and we often wondered how those Christians whose idea of master is only professor, and of disciple, only student, could have comprehended these teachings of the Scripture which they came to teach us.

We do not maintain of course that the old was superior to the new in every respect. But we do maintain that the old was not all bad, and the new is not all good and perfect. The new is yet to be much improved upon, and the old is yet to be resuscitated. As yet we cannot advise ourselves to give up the old and owe our allegiance to the new altogether.—K. U.

A CHRISTIAN INTERPRETATION

Views on Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia

By REV. MITSURU TOMITA
Superintendent of the Church of Christ in Japan

The Church of Christ in Japan of which I am Superintendent, was founded about two years ago through the combining of nearly all the churches in Japan professing the Protestant, or the evangelical doctrine. The only group that has not as yet joined is a portion of the Episcopal Church. Even the Salvation Army, which formerly possessed headquarters in England, has become a part of this unity, and without doubt the remaining Episcopalian group will also become affiliated in due time. It is therefore no exaggeration to say that the Church of Christ in Japan embodies the entire Protestant churchdom of this country, and as Superintendent of this Church, I take this opportunity of broadcasting the united voices of all the Protestant Christians in Japan.

Up to this day I have devoted my strongest efforts to prayer; in praying, as Christ has taught us to pray, that "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven"; in praying that my nation's true intentions be understood by the world and that there shall be, as the angels proclaim, "peace on earth." In recent years, however, the United States and England have been propagating various untruths, not only distorting the real aims of Japan, but also deliberately giving a false presentation of Christianity itself. This state of affairs has impelled me to come forward and speak before this microphone. The apostle Paul has written that "we wrestle against wicked spirits in high places." Today there are wicked spirits at work in high places carried by radio waves. Over the same medium the Superintendent of the Church of Christ in Japan now challenges these wicked spirits broadcast from England and America.

Numerous causes led Japan to open this War of Greater East Asia. Indeed this war was not started by Japan, for history reveals that shots were already fired long ago by England and America, forcing Japan to take up arms in legitimate self-defense. History only too clearly relates how England invaded India, oppressed her peoples, and plundered her of her riches. England forcibly sold the fearful drug of opium to China, and, upon China's refusal, instigated and won the Opium War, afterward exacting from China a variety of concessions. Even Gladstone of England himself indignantly assailed his country's shameful behavior. America's occupation of the Philippines, her other encroachments in the Orient, and her reducing of these places into virtual colonies, have always been resented by us of the Orient. The last century of Oriental history is identical with the record of British and American aggression in Asia. Especially since the beginning of the China Incident, the machinations of the United States and England taxed and overtaxed the patience and forbearance of Japan. This is the newest cause of the present war.

Presents Japan's Efforts

However, instead of ruminating negatively over past events, I shall now take the positive step of presenting Japan's attitude toward the future. This is not only Japan's outlook but also the united declaration of the Republic of China, Thailand, Manchoukuo, the Republic of the Philippines, and Burma. It is the voice of the Orient.

The first principle of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia is that "The countries of Greater East Asia through mutual cooperation will ensure the stability of their region and construct an order of common prosperity and well-being." In other words, these nations will combine their efforts in establishing a lasting peace in East Asia, and in building an order of mutual prosperity based on moral standards of justice. Cooperation, stability, morality, and order are all Christian ideals. However, instead of cooperating with the East Asiatic countries, the self-appointed Christian nations of England and America have to this day taken unbridled liberties of aggression with only their own profit in mind.

Secondly, "The countries of Greater East Asia will ensure the fraternity of their region, by respecting one another's sovereignty and independence and practising mutual assistance and amity." The spirit of Christianity is inherent in respecting the independence of others as one values his own independence, and moreover in helping one another and developing friendship. But the two Anglo-American nations have ceaselessly disregarded the sovereignty and independence of the Oriental nations. Furthermore, in problems that should have been solved by Asia herself, they have intruded time and again and maneuvered these Oriental countries into conflict. Japan looks forward to the day when England and America will manifest the spirit of Christianity which they have either forgotten or, indeed, repudiated.

Will Enhance Culture

Thirdly, "The countries of Greater East Asia by respecting one another's traditions and developing the creative faculties of each race, will enhance the culture and civilization of Greater East Asia." The history of world culture shows well how abundant the Orient is in beautiful and honored traditions. Christianity is a religion that both respects and perfects tradition. In countless cases these Oriental traditions have been violated by the encroachments of England and America. Together with tradition, another element of importance is creativeness. However, if we observe, for example, the case of the British in India, or the Americans in the Philippines, it is only too clear that their aggressions have robbed the Oriental races of their creative inclinations. Of the cultures of the world, that of longest standing is the culture of East Asia. Because it has not flourished for these last many years, the nations of Greater East Asia will now cooperate to strive for its further development.

The fourth principle is that "The Countries of Greater East Asia will endeavor to accelerate their economic development through close cooperation upon a basis of reciprocity and to promote thereby the general prosperity of their regions." It is God's will that humans closely unite and share with one another and that they work together in advancing their economic welfare. That one nation should be exceedingly rich while another is poverty-stricken, that there should be the so-called have nations and the have-not nations, is a condition which has never evoked the pleasure of God. The Christian faith cannot condone the fact that America and England should aim at the world's wealth, especially monopolize the riches of the Orient, and thereby develop the prosperity of the Anglo-Saxon race alone.

The fifth principle announces that "The Countries of Greater East Asia will cultivate friendly relations with all the countries of the world, and work for the abolition of racial discrimination, the promotion of cultural intercourse and the opening of resources throughout the world, and contribute thereby to the progress of mankind." Long ago in the letters of Paul the Apostle, it was made clear that Christianity decreed the abolition of racial discrimination. After the First World War, Japan proposed at the Versailles Peace Conference that racial discrimination be abolished. But this Conference, which conformed to the schemes of England and America, thoroughly squelched this important proposal that agreed perfectly with the fundamentals of Christianity. "The opening of resources throughout the world" and the contribution "thereby to the progress of mankind" are straightforward assertions that England and America could not even dream of with their adherence to racial prejudices.

Spectacle of a Spring

The Joint Declaration of East Asia is, in effect, the profound exclamation of the nations of this region, after laboring for decades under the oppression and the threats of the Anglo-American powers. It is the spectacle of a spring, which, after years of stoppage, spouts to the heavens upon deliverance through the War of Greater East Asia. An examination of each component of the declaration reveals it to be a prophesy of the course to be taken by the coming new world. Stability through cooperation, an order of prosperity and well-being based on moral justice, regard for one another's sovereignty and independence, amity through mutual help, respect of tradition, development of creativeness, advancement of culture, close cooperation, friendly relations with all countries, abolition of racial discrimination, of cultures, opening of resources, and contribution to world progress, are all points that no nation could oppose nor any race refuse. If there is any opposition, it would come from the Anglo-American instigators of the Second World War, which resulted from their enforcement of policies exactly opposite to these principles. England and America have avowed themselves to be Christian nations, and as such they ought to know full well what their duty now is. There is but one road; repentance and the return to the faith of Christianity; in other words, to realize how fair the Greater East Asia Declaration is on standards of the Christian faith, and to aspire to the criterion of prayer taught by Christ the Lord: "God's will be done on earth as it is in heaven."

In the position of Superintendent of the Church of Christ in Japan, with the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia before me and the Holy Bible open in my hands at this moment, I have the greatest of pleasure in interpreting this declaration on Christian standards. As Superintendent I assert that this is not only my personal experience but also the aspect of all the Protestants of this country. There are very many components of the Greater East Asia Declaration that happily welcome the Christian analysis, but I shall leave this further undertaking to another time.

In closing I should like to make clear one more point. Propaganda by radio and other means from England and America would have it that Christians are being oppressed in Japan, that the Japanese government does not allow freedom of religious belief. If this claim is based on the suppositions of England and America, it is positively silly if not actually insulting. If it is being falsely propagated with the actual truth being known, then there is no sin baser than this nor indeed an outrage more vile. As the responsible head of the Nippon Protestant Church, I state clearly that the Christians of Japan are not being oppressed, that starting about fifty years ago freedom of religion has been clearly guaranteed in the Constitution of Japan. I also assert that the Government named Christianity among the other religions in the articles of the Law of Religion established the year before last, and has been giving to it the same high regard that the other religions receive. The Government recently called together the representatives of the various religions, including the superintendent of the Nippon Protestant Church, listened to their most unbiased opinions, and is now asking for their cooperative assistance. I swear before God and Christ that this propaganda of the United States and England is an absolute falsehood, and shall not rest until it is destroyed.

MINIATURE SCULPTURE

Carving of 'Netsuke' Flourished in Early Japan

There are people who collect almost everything from matchbox covers down to stamps. A lot of these collections are of no possible interest to anyone but another collector of the same thing, and are out of reach of all but the most portly purses. Still there are exceptions as, for instance, the Japanese masterpieces of miniature sculpture known as netsuke, which at their best are as perfect as anything Praxiteles or Phidias ever chiseled out of marble.

Netsuke is a small ornamental pouch-button, and its development casts an interesting sidelight on the history of Japan. These miniature carvings are said to have existed even since some twenty centuries ago. They were first made of tiny stones, baby gourds and sea-shells, which did not require human artifice.

Since the Japanese costume does not have pockets it was the custom of the people to carry into (pouches or bags) of either cloth or leather. Flints, money, medicine, rosaries, and other such daily necessities carried about in these pouches. And it was the fad of all times to attach a netsuke on the end of the pouch-string or cord. This cord was put through the girdle or tied on to the sword hilt. The more ostentatious the pouch, purse or bags, the more expensive and luxurious the netsuke was apt to be.

It was after the coming of foreigners to Japan in the latter half of the 16th century that netsuke-carving saw its golden age, especially with the introduction of tobacco-smoking into the country. As the popularity of netsuke increased, Buddhist paraphernalia artists, lacquer painters, mask-makers, goldsmiths, transom carpenters, casters, and so forth not seldomly threw aside their regular occupation to indulge in the carving and painting of the wee images. Gradually in this way, a special field of sculpture was initiated in Japan.

Literally hundreds of netsuke artists thus appeared as the popularity of the midget sculpture, no larger than an inch or two, or four inches at the very most, grew with the trend of the times. Among these men, there was Yoshimura Shu-zan of Osaka who, in the first half of the 17th century, was reputed king of the netsuke carvers. He was a disciple of Kanoh Tan-yu, celebrated chiaroscuro-painter of the time. Yoshimura is said one day to have suddenly disappeared from home. Asked upon his return after an absence of four days and four nights, he said that he had gone without food or drink for the whole of the time, watching the way the deer lived because he wanted to carve a netsuke of that particular creature.

Another interesting artist, though somewhat of a later date, was Okano Sho-ju. Okano is said to have been skilled in the making of Noh masks, dolls, incense burners and mixers, as well as being a distinguished sculptor, puppeteer, farce actor, painter, poet, koto, samisen and drum player.

The crude form of netsuke now saw a vast improvement both in materials used and in technique. Many varieties of wood were used—black persimmon, tea, camphor, camellia, box-wood, ebony, sandalwood. And intense wood bases, were inlaid images of coral, oyster-pearl, malachite, motor-of-pearl, jade and so forth. Ivory, silver, gold, copper, bones and bamboo were also profusely used as well as porcelain.

The designs used for the images ranged from gods, sages, Bodhisatvas and Dharmas to long-hands, long-legs, animals, insects, fishes, birds, devils, snakes and skulls. The God-of-Wealth netsuke was most abundant, followed by those of foxes, sages and stage masks. This was during the 17th and earlier part of the 18th centuries.

Tedious Work Involved

It took weeks and even months at times to carve a single image. Many of these were four dimensional, composed sometimes of from three to even five separate pieces strung together, and amazingly true to nature. The carving, of course, took the most time. When this was finished, it was dipped into a cauldron of boiling dye of alpine jasmine and devil's stone for a period of a day and a night. This was dried. Then a second process of dyeing took place, this time in boiling tankara or a kind of lacquer, for twenty-four hours. This again was dried for the last time and polished with pumice and vegetable oil. The product was now ready for the consumer.

That which made netsuke-carving a man-sized work in spite of the size of the object was that it had to be carved delicately and yet durably. It was used daily and exposed to hard wear. It had to be made small enough not to get in the wearer's way, whether at work or while walking.

Thus while netsuke was originally prized for the main part for its decorative worth, this was gradually changed, towards the latter part of the 18th century, to a general conception that it had to serve a practical purpose as well. So it was that the upper jaw, for instance, of the unicorn, came to be highly cherished for the making of netsuke, for the reason that the inner corner of a unicorn-netsuke can be whittled and the shavings boiled and swallowed for curing stomach troubles, fever, headaches and other physical ailments. It has been said that unicorn juice, swallowed, could even extricate a sliver in the finger. The deer-horn netsuke, too, had a double-purpose; first as a decoration for the pouch, and then as a medicine, when chiseled and boiled, in alleviating the pains of a leech-bite.

Farmers often had netsuke made into a midget ash-tray or can, which had a lid with arabesque designs wrought on it according to the tastes and whims of the wearer. A more elaborate netsuke had a little flintlike contraption inside, like a modern cigarette lighter. This compact netsuke was made either of brass, iron or bronze and rarely of wood. The lid of the "lighter" was so contrived as to strike a light by the flint when sprung open.

Match boxes, too, appeared in the shape of netsuke. Also, compasses and watches, of the sun-dial system; while soroban, or abacus, netsuke proved another lucrative theme for the artists. Small, yet the merchants found this quite handy for it could calculate figures of at least from five to seven digits.

Netsuke appearing in the 19th century included candle-sticks, binoculars, telescopes, microscopes, magnifying glasses, ink-containers, etc. And all these hung from the girdle together with the indispensable pouch, and were so minute as to be invisible unless you screwed your eyes and examined closely.

Netsuke-carving still survives today, but shows not a fraction of the prosperous guise of former times. Netsuke is made today more as a curio for the girls to display in their glass doll-cabinets. But you occasionally find them, too, attached on the lid of purses.

Truth in Photos

"What do you think of those candid camera photos of yourself in that magazine?"

"Huh, I'll have to look at some of my old passport photos to regain my self-respect."

Report

Telegram from father: "Send no more appeals for money."

Telegram (collect) from son: "A report—not an appeal: tonight, I pawned my last pair of pants."

Streamlined

First Aviator: "Ruth is a perfect streamlined girl."

Second Aviator: "What do you mean streamlined?"

First Aviator: "No resistance, my boy, no resistance."